

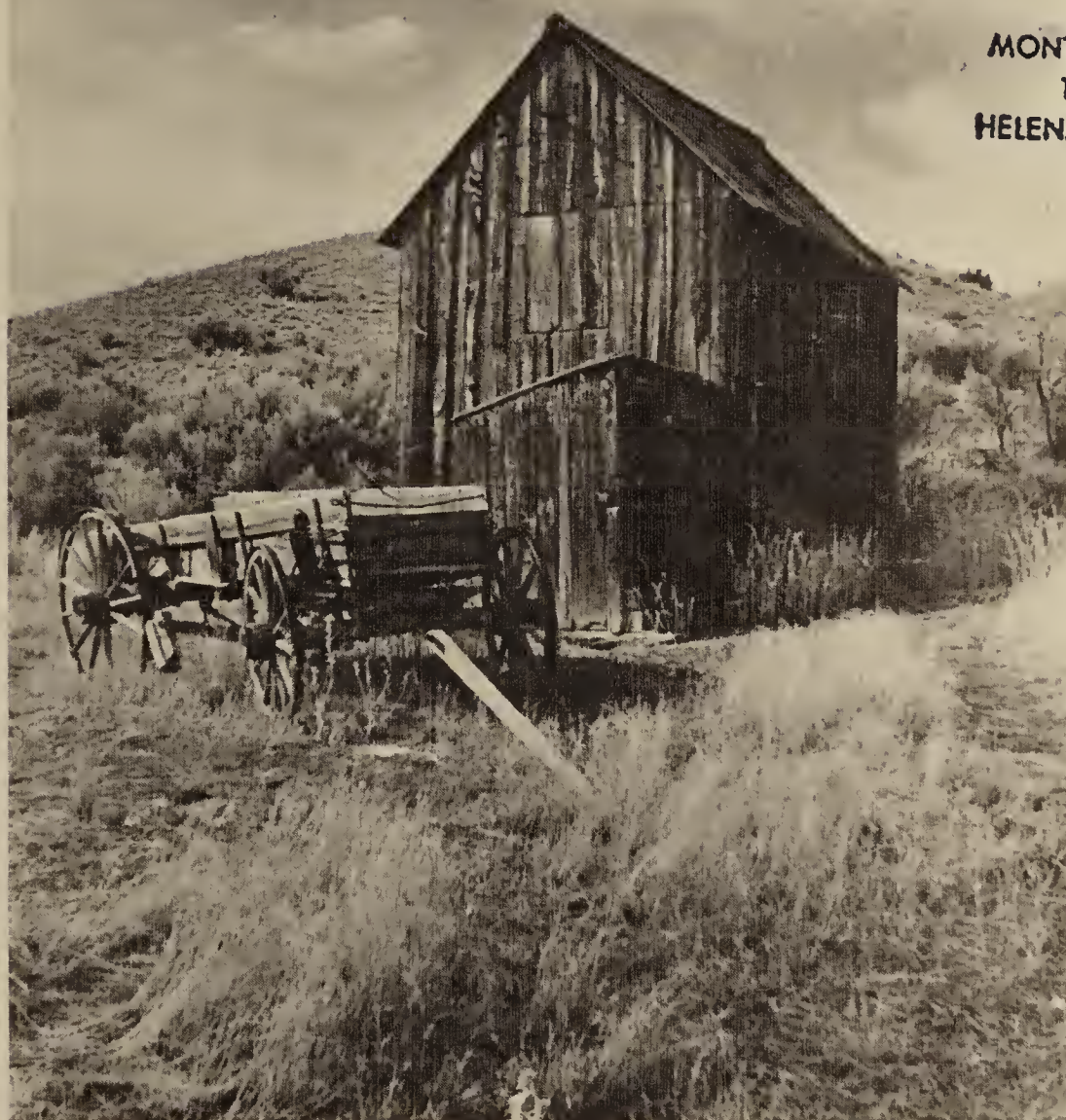
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BANNACK STATE PARK

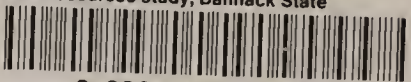
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HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY

BANNACK STATE PARK

Prepared for

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Helena, Montana

est. by

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July 1982

PREFACE

The "Historic Resource Study of Bannack State Park" was completed under contract between Historical Research Associates (HRA), Missoula, Montana, and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

HRA would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the Department in preparation of this report. We also would like to thank Mr. Ken Karsmizki, of Bozeman, Montana; Mr. Bill Tash, Mr. Sonny Paddock, Mr. Johnny Knoll, Mrs. Georgia Deputy, and Mrs. Fielding Graves, of Dillon, Montana, for their assistance.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
2. HISTORICAL THEMES OF BANNACK	2-1
Introduction	2-1
The First Residents	2-1
Bannack: The Early Years (1862-1880)	2-5
Bannack: The Later Years	2-19
Footnotes	2-23
3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS	3-1
Introduction	3-1
Architectural Overview	3-3
Individual Historic Structures	3-6
#1 Meade Hotel	3-14
#2 Residence	3-23
#3 Methodist Church	3-30
#4 Masonic Lodge and School	3-33
#5 and #6 Jails	3-42
#7 Skinner Saloon	3-46
#8 Mill	3-47
#9 Montana Hotel	3-53
#10 Gibson House	3-57
#11 Ryburn Residence	3-58
#12 Residence	3-61
#13 Residence	3-66
#14 Residence	3-67
#15 Log Cabin	3-71
#16 Drugstore and Assay Office	3-72
#17 Residence and Store	3-74
#18 Saloon	3-76
#19 Restaurant/Residence	3-78
#20 Residence	3-79
#21 Log Cabin	3-82
#22 and #23 Residences	3-83
#24 Residence	3-84
#25 Barn	3-85
#26 Residence	3-86
#27 Residence	3-87
#28 Cabin	3-88
#29 Horse Barn	3-89
#30 Residence	3-90

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS (cont.)

#31	Cabin	3-91
#32	Cabin	3-92
#33	Shed	3-93
#34	Shed	3-94
#35	Shed	3-95
#36	Shed	3-96
#37	Residence	3-97
#38	Residence	3-98
#39	Residence	3-100
#40	Cabin	3-102
#41	Cabin	3-103
#42	Cabin	3-105
#43	Cabin	3-108
#44	Residence	3-110
#45	Residence	3-112
#46	Residence	3-113
#47	Residence	3-115
#48	Residence	3-116
#49	Residence/Garage	3-118
#50	Residence	3-118
#51	Residence	3-120
#52	Cabin	3-121
#53	Stable	3-122
#54	Saloon	3-123
#55	Residence	3-125
#56	Residence	3-128
#57	Residence	3-129
#58	Residence	3-130
#59	Residence	3-131
#60	House	3-133
	Recommendations	3-134

4.	BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN	4-1
	Museum History	4-1
	Guidelines for Interpretive Planning	4-4
	Interpretive Techniques	4-6
	Recommendations for the Bannack Interpretive Plan	4-8
	Phase I: Development of Interpretive Base	4-10
	Themes:	
	1. Site Orientation	4-13
	2. The Mining Frontier	4-14
	3. The Bachelor Miner	4-14
	4. Government	4-14
	5. Vigilantes	4-15
	6. Bannack's Original Streetscape	4-15
	7. Transportation	4-15

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 4. BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN (cont.)

8.	Death	4-16
9.	Bannack Through Time	4-16
10.	Mining Technology	4-16
11.	Sanitation	4-16
12.	Mining as Big Business	4-17
13.	Religion	4-17
14.	Frontier Architecture	4-17
15.	"Greater Bannack"	4-18
16.	Minorities	4-18
17.	Domestic Life	4-18
18.	Commerce	4-18
19.	Law and Order	4-19
20.	Entertainment	4-19
21.	Bannack in Transition	4-19
22.	Who's Who in Bannack	4-20
23.	Education	4-20
24.	Fraternal Societies	4-20
25.	Frontier Medicine	4-21
26.	Preservation of Bannack	4-21
	Phase II: Interior Restoration	4-21
	Phase III: Site Activation	4-22
	Summary of Bannack Interpretive Plan	4-22
	Footnotes	4-23

5. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS 5-1

Recommendation #1:	Bypass Road	5-1
Recommendation #2:	Visitor Center	5-1
Recommendation #3:	Stabilization of Mill Site	5-2
Recommendation #4:	Storage/Workshop Structure	5-2
Recommendation #5:	Continued Stabilization	5-3
Recommendation #6:	Removal of Modern Intrusions and Continued Acquisition	5-3
Recommendation #7:	Preparation of Bannack Master Plan	5-3

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY 6-1

Notes on Historic Sources	6-1
Notes on Interpretation Sources	6-1
Selected Bibliography	6-3

APPENDIX A. FORMS AND SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX B. COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Chapter and Table Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS	
3-1. Summary of Recommendations for Historic Structures	3-135

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL THEMES OF BANNACK	
2-1 Historic routes into Bannack, 1871	2-7
2-2 1895 plat map of Grasshopper Creek area and the various placer claims, prepared by the Graves Gold Dredging Company	2-20
CHAPTER 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS	
3-1. Looking northwest at Courthouse (HS #1), Bannack, ca. 1876	3-5
3-2. Looking west along Main Street, ca. 1860-1870	3-7
3-3. Looking west toward Bannack, ca. 1900	3-8
3-4. Looking west at the back of the Meade Hotel (HS #1), ca. 1900	3-9
3-5. Looking southeast at the east end of the town of Bannack	3-10
3-6. Looking south at the central section of the town of Bannack	3-10
3-7. Looking southwest at the west end of the town of Bannack	3-11
3-8. Looking southwest at three false front log structures	3-11
3-9. Looking southwest at frame and brick structures	3-12
3-10. Looking east along Main Street	3-12
3-11. Existing Site Plan, Bannack, Montana	3-13

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #1	
3-12. Looking northeast at the Meade Hotel	3-14
3-13. Looking northwest at the porch and balcony	3-15
3-14. Looking at main circular stair to second floor .	3-16
3-15. Looking at entrance door to second-floor rooms at the top of the stair	3-17
3-16. Looking at the display panels on Bannack in the lobby	3-18
3-17. Looking at the dining room	3-18
3-18. Looking at a typical doorway	3-19
3-19. Looking at the original vault	3-19
3-20. Looking at back stair to second floor	3-20
3-21. Looking at a typical chimney	3-20
3-22. Looking out a typical window	3-21
3-23. Looking at a typical window in the brick section of the Meade Hotel	3-21
3-24. Looking at the pressed metal brick pattern siding of the frame section of the Meade Hotel .	3-22
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #2	
3-25. Looking northwest at a residence	3-23
3-26. Porch and entry showing Greek Revival style columns and entablature	3-24
3-27. South facade	3-25
3-28. Looking northeast at the residence	3-26
3-29. Interior doorway and wall covering	3-26
3-30. Interior view	3-27
3-31. Interior showing condition	3-27
3-32. Interior showing condition	3-28
3-33. Four-over-four wood double-hung windows with wood shutter	3-28
3-34. Looking east at outbuildings, sheds, and chicken coop	3-29
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #3	
3-35. Looking north at Methodist Church	3-30
3-36. Outside corner at base and sill	3-31
3-37. Looking north at Methodist Church interior	3-31
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #4	
3-38. Looking southeast at Masonic Lodge and School ..	3-33
3-39. North (front) facade	3-34
3-40. Entry door	3-34
3-41. Cornice, entablature, and pilaster capital	3-35
3-42. Masonic emblem	3-35
3-43. Cupola	3-36
3-44. Typical window	3-36
3-45. Chimney	3-38

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-46. Detail at corner of picket fence	3-39
3-47. Merry-go-round in school play yard	3-40
3-48. Looking north at Masonic Lodge interior	3-40
3-49. Looking south at Masonic Lodge interior	3-41
3-50. Interior of school rooms on first floor	3-41
HISTORIC STRUCTURES #5 and #6	
3-51. Looking southeast at jails	3-42
3-52. Looking south at the east jail structure	3-43
3-53. East jail interior	3-44
3-54. Interior of east jail	3-44
3-55. Detail of notching and roof system	3-45
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #7	
3-56. Looking northwest at the Skinner Saloon	3-46
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #8	
3-57. Looking southeast at mill structures	3-47
3-58. Looking northeast at the mill	3-48
3-59. Loading dock area on north side of building	3-49
3-60. Looking at the wooden cyanide tanks from the upper walkway	3-50
3-61. Looking at a wooden cyanide tank and its headframe for the gears	3-50
3-62. Interior of one of the wooden cyanide tanks	3-51
3-63. Looking northeast at a foundry structure	3-51
3-64. Looking southeast at the office and lab building	3-52
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #9	
3-65. Looking southeast at two-story Montana Hotel ...	3-53
3-66. Doorway	3-54
3-67. Typical window and exterior elevation	3-55
3-68. Southeast corner	3-55
3-69. Corner at base	3-56
3-70. Interior looking at stair to second floor	3-56
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #10	
3-71. Looking southeast at the Gibson House	3-57
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #11	
3-72. Looking southwest at the Ryburn residence	3-58
3-73. Corner detail of Ryburn residence	3-59
3-74. Interior of Ryburn residence	3-60
3-75. Kitchen of Ryburn residence	3-60

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #12	
3-76. Looking northwest at residence	3-61
3-77. Exterior view of typical window	3-62
3-78. Exterior elevation of entry with door and screen door	3-63
3-79. Detail at corner	3-63
3-80. Looking at the front room interior	3-64
3-81. Looking at a bedroom on the east side	3-64
3-82. Looking toward the rear of the house from the front room	3-65
3-83. Looking west at the house in relation to the road and adjacent parking lot	3-65
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #13	
3-84. Looking northwest at residence	3-66
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #14	
3-85. Looking north at residence	3-67
3-86. South facade of residence showing pediment and modified raking cornice	3-68
3-87. Detail at roof/wall intersection	3-69
3-88. Windows on west facade	3-70
3-89. Windows on north facade	3-70
3-90. Showing east side	3-71
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #15	
3-91. Looking southeast at log cabin	3-71
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #16	
3-92. Looking northwest at the drugstore structure ...	3-72
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #17	
3-93. Looking northwest at residence and store	3-74
3-94. Looking east at new doorway added to structure	3-75
3-95. Looking east at area dug out by rodents	3-76
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #18	
3-96. Looking southeast at saloon	3-76
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #19	
3-97. Looking southeast at restaurant	3-78
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #20	
3-98. Looking northwest at residence	3-79
3-99. Looking northwest at entrance porch details	3-80
3-100. Looking northeast at the base details	3-81

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #21	
3-101. Looking northwest at log cabin	3-82
HISTORIC STRUCTURES #22 and #23	
3-102. Looking northwest at HS #22 (left) and HS #23 (right)	3-83
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #24	
3-103. Looking northwest at log residence	3-84
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #25	
3-104. Looking northeast at barn	3-85
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #26	
3-105. Looking northeast at residence	3-86
3-106. Looking north at entrance door	3-86
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #27	
3-107. Looking northeast at residence	3-87
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #28	
3-108. Looking northeast at log cabin	3-88
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #29	
3-109. Looking north at horse barn	3-89
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #30	
3-110. Looking northwest at residence	3-90
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #31	
3-111. Looking northeast at log cabin	3-91
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #32	
3-112. Looking northwest at log cabin	3-92
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #33	
3-113. Looking northwest at frame shed	3-93
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #34	
3-114. Looking northeast at frame shed	3-94
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #35	
3-115. Looking northwest at log shed	3-95
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #36	
3-116. Looking north at frame shed	3-96

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #37	
3-117. Looking north at residence	3-97
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #38	
3-118. Looking northwest at residence	3-98
3-119. Looking northeast to the south facade of the residence	3-99
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #39	
3-120. Looking northeast at residence	3-100
3-121. Looking north at the picket fence on the southwest corner of the residence	3-101
3-122. Looking northwest at the barn to the north of the residence	3-101
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #40	
3-123. Looking north at cabin	3-102
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #41	
3-124. Looking northeast at cabin	3-103
3-125. Looking northeast at corner detail of cabin	3-104
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #42	
3-126. Looking northwest at cabin	3-105
3-127. Looking west at cabin	3-106
3-128. Looking northwest at a corner detail	3-106
3-129. Looking northeast at the base logs	3-107
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #43	
3-130. Looking northwest at cabin	3-108
3-131. Looking northwest at a corner detail	3-109
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #44	
3-132. Looking northwest at residence	3-110
3-133. Looking northeast at the garage	3-111
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #45	
3-134. Looking northeast at residence	3-112
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #46	
3-135. Looking southeast at residence	3-113
3-136. Log structure to the southeast of HS #46	3-114
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #47	
3-137. Looking southeast at residence	3-115

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #48	
3-138. Looking southeast at residence	3-116
3-139. Outhouse	3-117
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #49 (see HS #50)	
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #50	
3-140. Looking southeast at residence. HS #49 is to the left	3-118
3-141. Unusual corner detail of residence	3-119
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #51	
3-142. Looking southeast at residence	3-120
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #52	
3-143. Looking northeast at log cabin	3-121
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #53	
3-144. Looking south at log stable	3-122
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #54	
3-145. Looking southwest at saloon	3-123
3-146. Sill detail	3-124
3-147. Condition of wall and failed roof structure	3-124
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #55	
3-148. Looking southeast at residence	3-125
3-149. Pedimented door with transom	3-126
3-150. Pedimented window	3-126
3-151. Sill detail	3-127
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #56	
3-152. Looking southeast at log residence	3-128
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #57	
3-153. Looking south at residence	3-129
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #58	
3-154. Looking southeast at residence	3-130
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #59	
3-155. Looking south at residence	3-131
3-156. Looking southwest at residence	3-132
HISTORIC STRUCTURE #60	
3-157. Looking southwest at house	3-133

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Chapter and Figure Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 4. BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN	
4-1 Perspective View Map	4-9
4-2 Current Signage Type	4-11
4-3 Current Signage Type	4-11
4-4 Current Signage Type	4-12
4-5 Current Signage Type	4-12
APPENDIX A. FORMS AND SPECIFICATIONS	
A-1 Chronological Structure History Form	A-1
A-2 Reference to Photo File Form	A-3
A-3 Maintenance Log Form	A-4
APPENDIX B. COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	
B-1 Contract of Gift Form	B-4
B-2 Loan Form	B-5
B-3 Accession Sheet	B-8
B-4 Accession File Cards	B-9
B-5 Museum Object Worksheet	B-11
B-6 Donor File Card	B-12

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Bannack has long been recognized as one of Montana's major historic sites. It is the site of the first major gold strike in the state and the first capital of Montana Territory. Founded in 1862, Bannack is a microcosm of Montana history and of the history of the mining frontier in the west. All phases of frontier political, social, and economic life are represented in Bannack history, including (1) the short "boom" period of the 1860s; (2) the period of dredging in the 1880s and 1890s, and (3) the depression period of the 1930s.

The State of Montana became involved in Bannack in 1954, when the Beaverhead Museum Association of Dillon donated 17 parcels of land as a state park. In that year, the town site was designated a state monument. At the time, the State Highway Commission was responsible for the state park system, which was underfunded. Part-time caretakers were employed at Bannack, but no money was available for additional acquisitions.

Minor stabilization and interpretive work was completed in Bannack during its centennial year (1962), and, at that time, the National Park Service declared it a National Historic Landmark. In 1963, a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) was conducted of the school and Masonic Temple, the Beaverhead County Courthouse, and the Methodist Church. However, legislative appropriations did not permit additional acquisitions, and about one-half of the lots and buildings remained in private hands.

By the mid-1960s, Bannack State Park began to benefit from federal and state legislation. In 1965, state parks responsibility was transferred to the Department of Fish and Game (now the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks). In 1966, Section 103 of the National Historic Preservation Act authorized federal cost-sharing for comprehensive state-wide history surveys and plans for specific projects, which expanded the state's capacity for funding historic preservation plans and work.

Funds from state, federal, and private sources have been used in three major categories -- operation and maintenance, acquisitions, and preservation-restoration projects. The annual operation and maintenance budget is over \$60,000. This includes funds for a permanent manager and seasonal personnel who ready the park for its estimated 30,000 visitors per year. Acquisition costs since 1969 have amounted to over \$240,000. Since then, the state has acquired 25 parcels, 23 through purchase and 2 through donation, and 210 acres of adjacent land. Only four parcels remain in private hands. Over \$125,000 has been spent on preservation and restoration on 40 buildings over the past 10 years.

Because of financial constraints, management goals in Bannack heretofore have been directed toward critical short-term needs, including structure acquisition and stabilization. The Department has long recognized the need for preparing a long-range Master Plan, with which to establish policy, formulate management direction, develop guidelines and priorities for stabilization, and provide options for a comprehensive interpretive program. The Department developed an interim management plan in 1976, which was the first step in this direction. The plan identified eight management goals:

- (1) Protect the state's interests and investments;
- (2) Define ownership and property boundaries;
- (3) Acquire and/or control all property within the townsite;
- (4) Acquire and/or control all private property adjacent to the townsite;
- (5) Research Bannack history;
- (6) Remove incompatible intrusions;
- (7) Stabilize and restore selected structures; and
- (8) Develop interpretive program.

The 1976 plan also pointed to the necessary relationship between historical research, restoration, and a comprehensive interpretive program.

The Department's recent brochures on Bannack State Park have outlined immediate stabilization needs, identified needed visitor facilities, developed a basic interpretive program designed around a self-guided tour, and again pointed to the need for a Site Master Plan. In addition, the Department has funded historical research on Bannack by Mr. Ken Karsmizki of Bozeman, Montana, and a limited archaeological survey of the visitor's parking area by Garvey C. Wood.

The "Historic Resources Study, Bannack State Park" is the first major planning document for this important historic site. The purpose of the report is three-fold: (1) to establish the primary historic themes for Bannack; (2) to inventory and to describe the structures in the community; (3) to identify an interpretive approach to the site. The "Historic Resources Study" forms the basis for future planning efforts at Bannack. Ultimately, a Site Master Plan should be developed. Such a document, or documents, would describe in detail the steps to be taken in preserving and interpreting the Bannack State Park. The present report, then, hopefully will become a "discussion document" and a vehicle through which the important plans for Bannack can be formulated.

HISTORICAL THEMES OF BANNACK

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL THEMES OF BANNACK

INTRODUCTION

The Beaverhead, Ruby, and Big Hole Rivers flow through some of the most beautiful mountain country in western Montana. The topography is dominated by broad valleys, flanked by the Tendoy, Snowcrest, Tobacco Root, and Pioneer Mountains. These ranges offer some protection from the driving winds that characterize the eastern portion of the state. Winters are long and cold, with heavy accumulations of snow. Although the valleys are well-watered and the soil often rich, the growing season is short.

The early native inhabitants of what is today western Montana and eastern Idaho used these valleys as corridors on their yearly hunting excursions to the eastern plains. The severity of the winters discouraged more than a transitory use of the region. The earliest white incursions into these valleys were, likewise, brief in nature. Fur trappers and traders worked the tributaries of the major rivers for beaver, muskrat, and other small animals, but these men were not interested in settling in the region. They left little evidence of their passing, except for a severe depletion in the numbers of fur-bearing animals.

By the 1850s, the fur era had ended, and Americans were moving westward along the Oregon and California Trails in great numbers. Many flocked to the mining regions of California after the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1849. Expecting rich rewards, most became discouraged and turned to the mountains of Idaho, Montana, and Utah in their search for a new "El Dorado." These men, like the fur trappers, did not intend to settle but merely to extract the wealth of gold and leave. Yet, their presence attracted others who did remain and who provided a permanence that endures.

THE FIRST RESIDENTS

Southwestern Montana lies in what ethnologist Carling Malouf has termed "contested territory".¹ Never utilized as a permanent settlement area by any tribe, this region was a corridor used by many native groups from Idaho, Washington, and northwestern Montana, in their annual hunting excursions to the eastern plains. The Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Nez Perce, Northern Shoshone, and Bannock tribes were, by the eighteenth century, supplementing their previously limited diets with the abundant buffalo of the plains. The introduction of the horse in the early 1700s revolutionized the lives of these people, who were previously restricted to either foraging for small animals, roots, and insects (in the case of the Northern Shoshone and Bannock), or fishing (in the case of the Nez Perce, Pend d'Oreille, and Flathead).²

After acquiring the horse, the Shoshonean-speaking tribes (Shoshone, Paiute, Bannock, and Ute) ruled much of western Montana and Idaho. Even the Blackfeet, later considered to be the most formidable of all northern Plains tribes, feared the Shoshone people and their unusual four-footed animals. Yet by 1800, the Shoshone had been pushed west by the Crow, Blackfeet, and other tribes that by then had acquired the horse and, through trading with the French, had obtained guns.³

Knowledge of the locations of these Native Indian tribes was of importance to early explorers such as Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who reconnoitered the Missouri River country between 1804 and 1806. On August 11, 1805, near present-day Dillon, Montana, Lewis and three of his associates "discovered an Indian on horseback about two miles distant coming down the plain...."⁴ For six days, the members of the expedition followed a clearly defined Indian trail. On August 14th, while following the Beaverhead River south, they crossed a "bold" stream that they named "Willard" after one of the members of the expedition. (This stream was later renamed Grasshopper Creek, after gold was discovered there in July, 1862.)

On August 17th, after crossing into the Salmon River valley, Lewis and Clark met with a small tribe of Shoshone, and convinced them of their peaceful intentions. The council held between Lewis and Clark and the Shoshone on that date had important implications for the future of the Shoshone, as well as for all other native people in the western United States.

The exploits of intrepid explorers such as Lewis and Clark laid an American claim to much of the Rocky Mountain West. Yet, it was the private entrepreneurs, interested in exploiting the wealth in furs, who successfully explored and located many of the major transportation routes into and through the region. One of these men, Manuel Lisa, embarked for the headwaters of the Missouri from St. Louis in the spring of 1807. Lisa established Fort Manuel on the Yellowstone River, at the mouth of the Bighorn River, in that year. During the winter of 1807-1808, he and his men explored and trapped the tributaries of the Yellowstone, and in the spring of 1808, returned to St. Louis with hundreds of valuable furs.⁵ Although successful, Lisa was aware that the opposition presented by the hostile Blackfeet and other native tribes would limit the future success of fur trading expeditions unless large, well-organized companies were formed.

Lisa, therefore, organized the Missouri Fur Company in 1809. The company included Lisa, William Clark, Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, and Major Andrew Henry. This partnership dominated fur trade in the Northern Rockies until about 1815. However, hostile native tribes thwarted the attempts of Lisa and his partners to develop the full potential of the Upper Missouri fur trade, and the company abandoned most of their forts in this area by 1814, thereafter concentrating their efforts on the lower Missouri.

In 1821, Joshua Pilcher, Lisa's successor as head of the Missouri Fur Company, attempted to regain control of the trade on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and their tributaries. However, a disastrous encounter with the hostile Blackfeet in May 1823 ended the Company's second foray into this region. The Missouri Fur Company's hopes of expansion into the Upper Missouri were thwarted, and it made no further attempts to penetrate the Northern Rockies.⁶

While Manuel Lisa and others sought control of the Upper Missouri fur country, much of the headwaters region (including the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers) fell under the influence of the British-owned Hudson's Bay Company. "Fur brigades" under the direction of such men as Alexander Ross, John Work, and Peter Skene Ogden, successfully trapped the southwest Montana region throughout the 1830s and the 1840s. From trading centers in western Montana, Idaho, and eastern Washington, these well-organized and efficient fur trapping parties dominated Indian trade. By the time that the American Fur Company was able to break this stranglehold from their posts on the Upper Missouri (1840s), much of the available fur-bearing resource had been depleted.

Depletion of this natural resource, and whimsical international fashion, quickly ended the Rocky Mountains fur-trading frontier. However, the fur traders' legacy of geographical knowledge and their stories of a limitless expanse of free land attracted a more permanent settler to the Trans-Mississippi West. As early as 1813, some newspapers reported that wagons could be used to traverse this unknown wilderness as far as the Columbia River. In the late 1830s, optimistic reports about the feasibility of transcontinental travel periodically appeared in newspapers nationwide. However, it was not until the early 1840s that significant numbers of people became convinced that this "unknown wilderness" could be crossed and that the rewards that awaited were sufficient motivation to make the trek.⁷

During the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of optimistic emigrants embarked on the journey west, using trails discovered by the early fur trappers. Most crossed the overland trails in the 1840s and 1850s by wagon, before the transcontinental railroads were completed. Their reasons for moving west varied. Many hoped to escape religious persecution, others envisioned a new beginning, while some (in the early 1840s) believed that until the Oregon boundary question was settled, it was their nationalistic duty to migrate westward.⁸

The discovery of gold at John Sutter's American Creek mill, in the spring of 1848, provided the most powerful impetus for the westward migration. The following spring, traffic on the overland trails increased dramatically. Thousands of people--miners, farmers, and businessmen--flocked to Sutter's Mill to join others who had left their new homes in other parts of California and the Pacific Northwest. The gold rush of 1849 produced a new type of emigrant--one who "sought wealth and [they] sought it unashamedly."⁹ Most were convinced that the resource was so plentiful that they would extract a fortune and return to the east; most were disappointed.

From 1849 until 1858, California dominated the new mining frontier. Periodic reports of "strikes" in other areas resulted in minor rushes, but all proved to be either unfounded or less lucrative than expected. It was not until 1858 that attention was drawn from the California gold fields. In that year, reports of a gold discovery in the mountains of Colorado sent a second wave of gold-hungry emigrants rushing west. A few experienced but unsuccessful miners who had been in California joined this movement, but most of those who went to Colorado were new and inexperienced, searching for the elusive bonanza.¹⁰

By the late 1850s and early 1860s, disgruntled miners from both California and Colorado were looking to the mountainous regions to the north and south for new discoveries. A strike in the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains produced renewed interest, and the resulting Comstock Lode proved to be one of the richest veins of the mining frontier. Other less profitable veins were discovered to the south along the Gila River in Arizona, far to the north on the Fraser River in British Columbia, and on the Salmon River in Idaho. Even the richest of these "lodes" produced few instant millionaires, but the possibilities of incalculable wealth proved sufficient motivation to sustain thousands of prospectors.¹¹

In the spring of 1858, three unsuccessful "Old Californians," the brothers James and Granville Stuart, Thomas Adams, joined by one Reese Anderson, were returning to their homes in Iowa when they found colors in a shaft they had sunk in Gold Creek, in what is today western Montana.¹² The Stuart party was not sufficiently impressed with the discovery to remain in the region, but did return to the area in 1860. Again they worked the streams of the Deer Lodge Valley during the summers of 1860 and 1861, "but could not make more than a dollar and fifty cents a day and often less."¹³

Although Granville Stuart and his companions were largely unsuccessful, they attracted enough people to start the small community of American Fork, near Gold Creek. By 1861, men from Colorado, California, and other mining regions were searching the mountains of Montana and Idaho for the ever-elusive "strike." Traces of gold were found on Bloody Dick Creek, a tributary of Horse Prairie Creek, early in the summer of 1862. The reports of this find caused a minor "rush," but most men soon returned to the Gold Creek area.¹⁴

In July, 1862, a party of miners from Colorado was heading northwest across Idaho to the newly opened mines in the Salmon River Valley. On the way, they received reports that the roads across the mountains were impassable and that it would not be feasible to take their wagons over the rugged divide. Thus, they turned north, intending to go to the Gold Creek area. On the evening of July 27, 1862, the party camped on Willard (Grasshopper) Creek. The next morning, one member of the group, John White, found evidence of gold in the creek. The discovery, unlike other recent strikes, was substantial, and soon the many small camps in the region, such as Gold Creek, Prickly Pear, and Hell Gate, were abandoned for the rich strike on what became known as Grasshopper Creek.¹⁵

James Morley, along with the Stuart brothers, was mining at Gold Creek, and heard about White's discovery in early August when some "Beaverhead prospectors returned with good specimens of gold and flattering reports of [the] mines." On August 11, Morley and his friends "packed up our wagon ... and all hands started for the new mines, where everybody [is] now bound."¹⁶

On August 23, G. W. Stapleton, another miner who had left the Colorado gold fields intending to go to the Salmon mines, discovered gold further up Grasshopper Creek. The "Stapleton's Bar" claim was located at a point where the valley narrows before Grasshopper Creek enters a canyon. Those who arrived at the "Beaverhead Mines" on Grasshopper Creek camped for miles along its banks. Many settled on the north side of the creek, across from Stapleton's claim, while others established crude shelters on the south side of the creek in an area dubbed "Yankee Flats." As they did, the small community of Bannack began to grow.

The discovery of gold at Bannack attracted hundreds of people. Many would later become some of early Montana's leading citizens. Within two years after White's discovery, men like Wilbur Fisk Sanders, William Andrews Clark, John Bozeman, Sidney Edgerton, Samuel T. Hauser, Conrad Kohrs, and the Stuart brothers made Bannack their home. Most did not stay long in Bannack, and some, like Edgerton, left the territory for good. However, Bannack, for most, was the place that lured them to the region, and they and their families established in the area the rudiments of Montana's frontier society.

These men laid the foundations of Montana's state government when the first territorial legislature met in Bannack in the winter of 1864. Although modified by subsequent lawmakers, the laws that the prospectors promulgated provided the framework for building the legal basis for the future of the territory and, later, the state of Montana.

Bannack never became a thriving commercial center like Helena, Missoula, or Great Falls, but was instrumental as a supply center for those people who settled in the Beaverhead and Big Hole Valleys from 1860 to 1880. Bannack lost the distinction of being the territorial capital to Virginia City in 1865, and the county seat of Beaverhead County to Dillon in the early 1880's, but struggled and survived until the 1940's. While representative of many early Rocky Mountain mining camps, Bannack's continued historical importance distinguishes it from more transitory communities.

BANNACK: THE EARLY YEARS (1862-1880)

The "boom period" in Bannack lasted only a short time, but during the first few months of the town's existence, it exhibited most of the characteristics of early western mining camps. "Would-be" prospectors, merchants, entrepreneurs, and a surprising number of professional men arrived in Bannack in the late summer and early fall following the

discovery of gold. They flocked to the new diggings via a number of different routes.

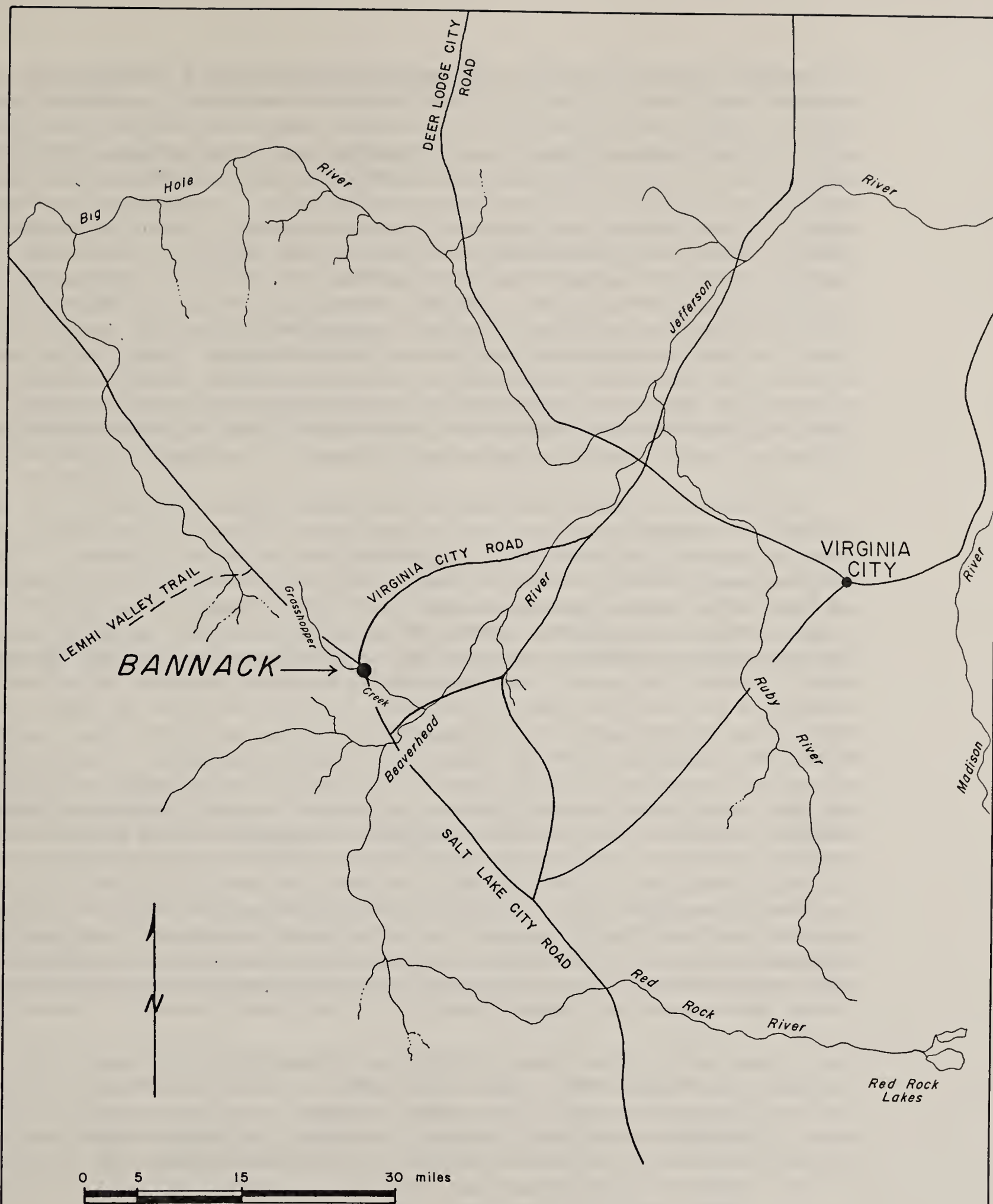
Some immigrants took the Salt Lake Trail. That trail to Bannack turned northwest at the head of the Beaverhead Valley, up Horse Prairie Creek, into the Grasshopper Valley. This route was well-traveled and relatively negotiable by wagon, but miners coming from the Idaho gold fields west of Bannack had a more difficult time traveling overland through the rugged Bitterroot Mountains (Fig. 2-1).

By 1862, steamboats were traversing the Missouri River as far north as Fort Benton, and many an eastern traveler used this route. After obtaining horses, and/or wagons, or by walking, miners were able to reach Bannack fairly easily. Others, like those with the James Reed and Captain James Fisk expeditions of the early 1860's, traveled the Northern Overland Route. Leaving Minnesota, these people crossed the Dakotas and eastern Montana to Fort Benton. From Fort Benton, they followed the Mullan Road (established in 1860) to the Deer Lodge Valley, and turned south to Bannack.¹⁷

By 1864, yet another trail was opened. The route, pioneered in 1863 by John Bozeman, left the well-traveled Emigrant Trail at Deer Creek Station in Wyoming, and passed through the Powder River Basin to the Yellowstone River, and on to Bannack. The route, known as the "Bozeman Trail", was much shorter than the Salt Lake Trail, but travelers were continually harassed by hostile Sioux and Northern Cheyenne as they passed through the Powder River country. In 1868, the Treaty of Fort Laramie closed the trail to immigrant traffic.¹⁸

The roads and trails that brought prospectors to Bannack also provided the growing community with its commercial link to the outside world. Keeping these roads in a passable condition was expensive and time-consuming, and before the establishment of a dependable, public-supported, county government, the task was left to private enterprise. Although the owner of a toll road took a risk in entering this venture, his rewards often were enormous. Travelers to Bannack and other frontier mining communities lamented that "one can hardly travel twenty miles in a mining region without being confronted by the toll gatherer."¹⁹ The toll road served a function in the early years of Bannack, but it soon was replaced by the publicly-supported highway.

Modes of travel on the roads into and out of Bannack varied according to a person's financial condition. The poorer travelers were forced to walk, which was not only time-consuming, but, depending on the time of year and weather conditions, could prove quite risky. Those people able to afford the fare could take the stage, a service offered early by A. J. Oliver and Company. Oliver's offices were located in a building on South Main Street and the express company competed with Ben Holliday's Wells Fargo Company, which owned a building in Bannack until 1867 (Historic Structure #7).²⁰ The journey to Bannack was long and arduous for most immigrants. But the anticipation of finding the "bonanza" fortified the traveler as he struggled to reach the new "El Dorado" before the competition.



· HISTORIC ROUTES INTO BANNACK · 1871 ·

Source: Surveyor General's Map - 1871

Figure 2-1

Early Bannack miners, such as John White, G. W. Stapleton, and others, were placer miners. Their method of extracting gold was relatively simple and inexpensive. In many cases, all that was necessary was a pan that they dipped into the sediments of the stream. By rocking the pan back and forth, the lighter particles of sand and soil washed out, leaving the heavier flakes of gold. In addition to "panning," placer miners used rockers, similar in construction to a baby's cradle, that were placed by the side of the stream. While one man rocked and poured water, the other man carried dirt from the stream or stream bank. Some miners used sluice boxes. This process involved the construction of wooden forms, approximately ten or twelve feet long, twelve inches wide, and eleven inches deep. These boxes were arranged in a row and had metal or wood "transverse cleats" nailed to the bottom. Water from the stream was diverted into the boxes and, if available, quicksilver was poured into the mixture of dirt and water, "in order by amalgamation to secure a larger percentage of gold."²¹

As early as 1862, the use of hydraulic power to mine gold was apparent in Bannack. The hydraulic process of extracting the placer gold was used. Initially, this process was much more expensive than using a pan, rocker, or sluice box. Yet, after the initial investment an hydraulic mining operation was relatively cheap to operate. The process required a great amount of water and was the primary reason for the construction of some of the elaborate ditch systems in Bannack. When the water was obtained, the miner usually directed it through a headbox that was fitted with an overflow valve or gate. The water then flowed into conical-shaped iron pipe and from the pipe the water was directed through a nozzle at the stream bank. One or two miners could excavate several tons of gravel in a day using this method, but the gravel still had to be worked through a sluice box or rocker to extract the gold.²² Hydraulic mining produced ragged scars on the landscape in and near Bannack that are still evident today.

The placer miner did not require extensive outside capital to work his claim, as did later quartz or lode miners. However, despite the moderate investment, the placer miner's yield often did not cover the cost of operation. F.M. Thompson related his experiences in using a rocker on Grasshopper Creek:

I paid at the rate of \$400 per thousand for 18 feet of whip-sawed lumber, and made a rocker, and we began mining. Cummings hauling the dirt from Buffalo dry gulch [west of Bannack] , a mile and a half away, which we rocked out at Grasshopper. In twenty shovelfuls, we took out \$2 worth of gold dust and thought we had a good thing. The next day we worked hard all the time and when we cleaned up we had but half an ounce, about ten dollars for five of us.²³

The use of quartz mining techniques had greater potential than placer mining, but also were more costly. As early as the fall of 1862, these procedures were employed in the Bannack diggings, as one William Arnold constructed a crude stamp mill near Bannack to treat gold ores. Arnold's mill consisted of an:

overshot wheel, twenty feet in diameter, ... placed on a shaft 18 feet long, with large pins in the shaft for the purpose of raising the stamps. These stamps are fourteen feet long and 8 inches square, and strapped with iron on the bottom which work into a box that is lined on the sides with copper plate galvanized with quick-silver, so to catch the gold as the quartz is crushed. Then we have an opening on one side of the box, with a fine screen in it, through which the fine quartz and fine gold pass, and run over a table covered with copper.²⁴

Arnold's crude mill was the first of several stamp mills in Bannack, and it signaled an evolution from the simplicity of placer mining. The use of more expensive equipment required in quartz mining and milling also meant that the marginal placer miner would soon be relegated to a secondary role in the economy of the growing community. Capital that was not available in Montana was necessary to realize the potential of the quartz lodes near Bannack.

* * *

While clearly focusing on the "gold bug" that brought them to Bannack, prospectors and those who served them required the physical amenities of civilization. Initially, miners lived in tents, wagons, or crude brush-and-wood shelters.²⁵ By the fall of 1862, they began constructing buildings for shelter, for places of business, and for protection from anticipated Indian attack. An octagonal building called the "roundhouse" was built on Yankee Flats (located on the south side of Grasshopper Creek) in case of the latter emergency. Other cabins were constructed on the Flats near the roundhouse, but the center of Bannack emerged on the north side of the creek.²⁶

Other structures were built up and down the creek. The small community of Centerville (later named Marysville after Mary Jane Waddams) was located one mile southeast, where the Grasshopper Creek valley narrows before entering a canyon. Further down the creek was the community of Jerusalem, near the place where John White first discovered gold.²⁷

A typical miner's cabin consisted of a log structure twenty feet square or smaller, and it had:

a fireplace in one corner, two bunks against the wall, a couple of shelves and a calico curtain does service for a cupboard, another shelf holds our

five books and James' tobacco pouch and pipe. The table and some stools complete the outfit.²⁸

Wilbur Fisk Sanders' wife, Harriet, described their first home in Bannack as being a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet with rough cut logs that still had bark on them. The interior consisted of two bedrooms improvised with use of cloth hangings, one window with four panes, and a door. Furnishings totaled one kitchen table and a few stools, since regular furniture either was non-existent or exorbitantly expensive. An oil lamp, a few articles of bric-a-brac, and a few pictures gave the room "quite a homelike look."²⁹

In addition to mining, there were numerous other financial endeavors that contributed to the early growth of Bannack. One of the most lucrative was farming. Winters in Bannack were quite long, thus shortening the growing season. However, some men, who either came to Bannack to mine and failed, or who came expressly to farm and provide foodstuffs, preempted lands in the Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and Bitterroot valleys. Here, where the growing season was longer, they were able to raise grains and hay, which they supplied to the miners. Mrs. Edgerton commented that "the farmers are getting rich in this territory. There is a demand for everything they can raise."³⁰

The goods that farmers could not provide usually were secured in Salt Lake City and Corrine, Utah. Freightage became another lucrative business, and in many respects, was more important to the miners than the gold they sought.³¹ Early residents, such as Amede Bessette (clothier), George Chrisman (general merchandise) and Fielding Graves (general merchandise), depended on the supply trains for their economic success.³²

The merchant in Bannack, as in all western mining camps, served many functions: "he might be the town postmaster, the banker, and the insurance and real estate agent; he probably would dabble in mining by grubstaking prospectors and help start local industries such as lumbering."³³ The flexibility of the town's commercial establishment was reflected in Bannack's economic development. Throughout the 1860s, Bannack's business community was in a constant state of change. Businesses were established and then sold, as the owners moved to newly-opened mining centers or left the territory. Despite the frequent change in the merchant class, Bannack's services remained basically the same, for there was always a demand for the clothier, the baker, the blacksmith, and others.³⁴

The physical appearance of Bannack changed with the influx of miners and the emergence of an entrepreneurial class. Residents originally were satisfied with whatever type of dwelling provided protection from the elements, but within one year they were constructing more substantial buildings. Local sawmills provided rough-cut boards, but logs remained the primary construction material. Cyrus Skinner and William Goodrich each owned crudely built structures on Yankee Flats that served as saloons in the fall of 1862.³⁵ Goodrich later

moved to the north side of Grasshopper Creek and built the "Goodrich Hotel", which he completed in the fall of 1867.³⁶

Within a few years of its founding, Bannack exhibited the physical attributes of a developing western mining community. Yet a persistent problem in the community was its stability. Many placer miners came to Bannack to make as much money as they could, and then return to the east. When gold returns were not profitable, the placer miner was ready to move on to the next strike, hoping that his luck would be better elsewhere.

The rapid population growth in Bannack's first year of existence was ephemeral. In February, 1863, less than one year after White's discovery, a party of miners left Bannack to assess the gold possibilities in the Yellowstone River country. The disappointed party was returning to Bannack in May, when Bill Fairweather found gold in Alder Gulch, a tributary of the Ruby River. Within weeks, the population of Bannack (which has been estimated by some to have been between 1,000 and 5,000 in the summer of 1863) had dwindled to just over 200 people.³⁷ Granville Stuart commented that, by July, 1863, "Bannack was almost deserted on account of the new diggings."³⁸

Placer deposits in the Bannack vicinity were never as extensive as those in Alder Gulch. The future of the town after the 1860s depended on quartz mining. Bannack never again saw the rapid growth witnessed in its first year of existence, but "A community based on the quartz phase of the mining industry naturally had more elements of permanence...."³⁹ However, quartz mining required expensive equipment, and outside capital was needed to purchase it. An article in the Montana Post noted that "Our [Montana's] future wealth and greatness are dependent upon quartz.... [Now] is the time for the Eastern man to seek another quarter for investment where profits are greater and capital is more secure."⁴⁰

Though cyclical in nature, mining provided the economic foundation of Bannack. It supported the community's early growth and it fostered the establishment of Bannack as a regional trading center. For several years in the mid-1860's, activity in Bannack was heightened mainly because of other gold strikes in the Lemhi Valley of Idaho. Although the initial rush to these mines again reduced Bannack's already dwindling population, the strike eventually proved to be discouraging, and many miners returned. During the height of the excitement, Bannack supplied many of these miners with commercial goods and, thus, the businessmen in Bannack prospered.⁴¹

* * *

Bannack matured politically as well as economically during the 1860s. Establishment of a system of governance on the local level was important to ensuring social stability and to protecting the financial investments of the townspeople. Rudimentary mining and water law was established early. Granville Stuart noted that:

The miners at Bannack met and established miner's court.... A mining claim was one hundred feet up or down the creek and as far out on each side as the pay dirt extended, they were numbered 1, 2, etc., above or below discovery as the case might be. Title to a claim was established by staking it and posting a notice and then taking it to the recorder and having it recorded. The claimant was then obliged to work his claim every day when water was available. An absence of three days constituted a forfeiture and the claim could then be jumped.... The laws laid down by the miner's court were very simple and absolutely just.⁴²

These local laws were extremely important to the miners. However, national legislation also played an important role in Bannack's history. In March, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Sidney Edgerton as Chief Justice of Idaho Territory. The onset of winter prevented the Edgerton family from reaching Lewistown, the capital of the Territory at the time. Instead, on September 6, 1863, they turned north off the road to Lewistown, and, on September 18, arrived in Bannack.⁴³ The Edgerton family viewed Bannack (then a town of 400-500 people) with trepidation. Lucia Darling, Edgerton's niece, commented that "the view was not an inspiring one. There were a few log houses of varying size and description."⁴⁴

As an appointee of a Republican president, Edgerton faced considerable problems. The Civil War raged in the east and southern sympathizers predominated in Bannack. Many westerners also resented a national government that was so far removed from their lives and was ignorant of or unable to address adequately the conditions on the frontier. The military's response to Indian problems was viewed with contempt, as were many federal regulations.⁴⁵

One of Edgerton's first tasks was to lobby the officials in Washington for a division of Idaho Territory. To this end, he journeyed east in mid-January, 1864. In the summer of 1864, he returned to Bannack as the governor of the newly created Territory of Montana. He selected Bannack as the territorial capital and proclaimed October 24, 1864, as election day for the territorial representative to the United States Congress and the representatives to the territorial legislature. Although Edgerton and many of his vocal supporters, such as Wilbur Fisk Sanders (Edgerton's nephew), were avid Republicans, the overwhelming number of Democrats in Montana Territory successfully elected a member of their party as territorial representative. The Montana Post (published in Virginia City and the only newspaper in the territory) commented that "the balance of votes ... were cast by secessionists openly claiming to be citizens of Dixie and voting as citizens of the Northern states."⁴⁶

The first territorial legislature met in Bannack in the winter of 1864. Before it convened, Edgerton demanded that all members of the legislature take an oath of allegiance to the United States which caused a considerable uproar among the many southern sympathizers in the territory. All but one of the representatives finally took the oath. The legislature met in the "Old Council" building on the north side of Bannack's main street, located near where the Meade Hotel now stands (Historic Structure #1).⁴⁷ The same legislature dealt a low blow to Bannack when the delegates summarily voted to move the territorial capitol to Virginia City.

The development of political institutions in Bannack and in the region encouraged national recognition of the Rocky Mountain mining frontier. Organized efforts by the citizenry produced benefits for the community, as well as perceived liabilities. As early as January, 1863, several residents of Bannack petitioned Congress for mail service, because they were "in a great measure isolated and cut off from intercourse with our friends and the country at large."⁴⁸ Subsequently, the first post office was established in Bannack in November, 1863, in a building east of the old Goodrich Hotel. But until the transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Point, Utah, in 1869, the mails often were undependable. Even after that date, the service to Bannack and to other camps in Montana usually was limited to months when the mountain passes were free of snow.⁴⁹

The seeds of political organization in Bannack and Montana Territory also bore some sour fruits to some members of society. James Morley complained that politics begot regulations, which, in turn, found its way into the miners' pocketbooks.

We have a new territory now and a governor [sic] has been appointed. To-day a collector made his appearance in the gulch to 'stick' us for a four dollar poll tax, as he said, to raise \$5,000.00 to build a jail. That seems of primary importance in organizing a government in these latter days. I more than half wish, when I see such officers and scores of 'pettifoggers' going about seeking whom they may devour in the country, that Uncle Sam would let us severely alone, for it is a fact that miners can make their own laws so as to get along smoothly with each other, better than government laws enforced by such men.⁵⁰

Morley may have voiced a minority opinion concerning the benefits of government, but he was correct in assuming that "miners can make their own laws." This was proven early in Bannack's history, when a rash of robberies and killings plagued the community.

Henry Plummer (the sheriff of Bannack from May, 1863, until January, 1864) and a gang of outlaws known as the "Innocents" terrorized Bannack and Virginia City between the winters of 1862 and 1864. They murdered a known 102 people and robbed countless others. Plummer's gang consisted of twenty-four principal members. Their headquarters was the Skinner Saloon (Historic Structure #7). During the months of December, 1863, and January, 1864, all the "Innocents" were arrested and summarily hanged by an extra-legal group known as the "Vigilantes." A highly secretive organization, the Vigilantes were extremely effective once they became aware of the identity of the road agents' leaders. Although sometimes criticized by historians for their excesses, they provided a much-needed feeling of security to the citizens of the mining communities of southwestern Montana.⁵¹

Violence played a significant part in Bannack's early history, although it has been exaggerated by a plethora of written material. In many respects, the historian's focus on the colorful, if tragic, era of vigilantism in Bannack has overshadowed the more important aspects of the community's history. Nevertheless, the exploits of the Plummer Gang and the organization of a local force to meet a very real threat, assisted Bannack in its move toward a stable and ordered community.

* * *

During its early years, the residents of Bannack sought a sense of community in their social, as well as in their political lives. Daily life in Bannack was one of routine. Only on Sundays or, perhaps, holidays were miners encouraged to defer their search for gold.

The Sabbath was kept more as a day of relaxing and catching up on neglected duties, such as washing clothes, than as a religious observance. Mrs. Edgerton commented in 1863 that "It does not seem very much like Sunday here for they do not have any kind of meeting. There is no minister except a Catholic minister."⁵² Granville Stuart noted the lack of church services in his diary and wrote that it was "funny how often our little testament gets lost, but we can always dig up a deck of cards any place or anywhere."⁵³ A local territorial resident commented on the general lack of religiousity in the region's mining camps.

There was nothing visible to remind a person in the slightest degree that it was Sunday. Every store, saloon, and dancing hall was in full blast. Hacks running, auctioneering, mining and indeed every business, is carried on with more zeal than on week days. It made me heartsick to see.⁵⁴

Despite these characterizations of ecclesiastical life on the mining frontier, many Bannack residents sought communion in a variety of buildings. Initially, services were held in a building located at

Yankee Flats. The lack of a permanent facility and a minister resulted in infrequent services for Bannack's devout citizens. Eventually, however, Bannack's spiritual needs were attended to, when the Methodist Church (Historic Structure #3) was built in 1877 by local citizens under the guidance of William Van Orsdel.⁵⁵

Education was as important to building a sense of community in Bannack as was religion, and educational opportunities were equally as deficient as spiritual opportunities. A lack of school facilities plagued the parents of Bannack. Mrs. Edgerton commented that her children:

study some at home but it is not like being in school. I should hardly like to send them to school here if there was one, for they would learn so many bad things that would injure them more than all the good they would learn.⁵⁶

Mrs. Edgerton's concern for her children's education was shared by other parents in the community. There had been a subscription school in Bannack in the summer of 1863, taught by Mrs. Henry Zollen, but it was not until the arrival of Lucia Darling, with the Edgertons, that the community had a public school.⁵⁷ Miss Darling held classes in the Edgerton home until the winter of 1863, when Charles Sackett and Richard Fenn constructed the first school house in Bannack and Montana Territory. The building was located on Yankee Flats.⁵⁸

Establishment of a fraternal order in Bannack also promoted community spirit. During the winter of 1862-1863, the first official meeting of Masons was held. They applied for a charter to the A.F. and A.M. in Nebraska, but were denied. The Bannack Masons were not granted a charter until October 3, 1871 (Bannack Lodge No. 16). Three years later, the Masonic Hall was constructed (Historic Structure #4). This build also served as the public school.⁵⁹

The urge to provide the rudiments of "civil" society in Bannack certainly were apparent during the 1860s. Of equal, if not more pressing, concern was the need to combat medical, sanitation, and even dietary deficiencies in the community.

Cramped and rudimentary housing caused serious problems in most Rocky Mountain mining camps. With no sewer system and no garbage collection service, a town could quickly become cluttered with all types of trash. One historian of the mining frontier characterized the typical camp in the bleakest terms.

Piles of offal, manure, and other filth accumulated in the alleys behind the business district. The combination of putrid, rotten, decaying material and refuse produced a stench that hung over the camp.⁶⁰

Whether the waste problem ever reached this stage in Bannack is difficult to know. No doubt a miner's attention to finding pay dirt left little time to address community sanitation.

In addition to the disease caused by the lack of proper sanitation facilities, miners suffered from pneumonia, typhoid, and "mountain fever" (tick fever). Medical care usually was primitive in most mining camps. With no hospitals and only a rudimentary knowledge of the causes of various illnesses, patients were isolated, and death rates correspondingly rose.⁶¹ There are estimates that as much as ten percent of a mining camp's population might die during the community's first years.⁶²

Bannack was more fortunate than most Rocky Mountain mining camps in that it claimed a number of physicians. Included in the thousands of prospectors who settled in Bannack in 1862 and 1863 were at least twelve doctors. Some of these may have been pharmacists and some, like "Dr." James Stuart, may have received their "training" only from reading medical books. Others followed the pattern of Dr. Erasmus D. Leavitt. Leavitt left graduate school during the Colorado gold rush in 1859. He arrived in Bannack in 1862, but soon turned from prospecting to medicine. Dr. Leavitt later finished his medical degree and became a noted surgeon in Butte. Dr. R. H. Ryburn (Historic Structures #11 and #16) also was an early physician in Bannack.⁶³

The social life of Bannack certainly was crude. Yet, most residents of the community probably did not dwell on the negative aspects of their existence, but concentrated on their purpose for being there--gold. Moreover, while the rougher edges of the Rocky Mountain mining camp may have offended some elements of society--principally women--it did not deter the ambitious prospector.

Males predominated in the early years of Bannack, as they did in all western mining towns. They sought emotional release in entertainments that were decidedly male-oriented. One of the first buildings constructed in Bannack was Cyrus Skinner's saloon on Yankee Flats. Originally a small log building, this structure later was moved to Main Street and enlarged (Historic Structure #7). In addition to Skinner's Saloon, early residents of Bannack had several other "gin-mills" to choose from, including Peabody's Saloon, Durand's Saloon, Goodrich's Saloon, and the Bank Exchange Saloon. James Harby also built a saloon, and within a few years, acquired a brewery from George French. In later years, Matt Anderson ran a saloon at the corner of Hangman's Gulch and Main Street, and across the street, a man could also get a drink at Brown and Company's Meat Market and Bakery (Historic Structure #19).⁶⁴

Most saloons in the typical mining camp were open all hours.⁶⁵ Games of chance--such as monte, faro, and poker--occupied the patrons' time when they were not engaged in serious bouts of drinking. James Miller related the events of one evening in a typical Montana mining camp when he wrote, "Took possession of several saloons, ... Had a

carousing time generally and most of us got two thirds 'over the bag'."66

Billiards and bowling were games that attracted considerable attention in most saloons. William Andrews Clark was particularly fond of billiards, and often spent every evening in a Bannack billiard parlor run by a Frenchman named Durand.⁶⁷

In addition to saloons and billiard parlors, there were other, more socially unacceptable activities that men took advantage of. Hurdy-gurdy houses and houses of prostitution were part of Bannack's early history. Although the hurdy-gurdy houses technically were places where men could go and pay to dance with available ladies, there was a fine line between this business and the business of prostitution. The interior of a typical mining camp hurdy-gurdy house was described as having:

At one end of a long hall a well stocked bar and a monte bank in full blast; at the other a platform on which were three musicians. After each dance there was a drink at the bar.... Every dance was \$1.00--half to the woman and half to the proprietor.⁶⁸

Many members of mining communities detested both the hurdy-gurdy houses and the houses of prostitution. In an editorial, the Montana Post denounced them for the pernicious influence they had on the citizenry and pointed to the repeated scenes of violence and drunkenness that took place in the buildings.⁶⁹

As the town of Bannack evolved socially, there were other events that men, as well as "respectable" women, could attend. J. B. "Buz" Caven was a well-known fiddler in Bannack, and he and others played for dances held in various buildings. Granville Stuart wrote that:

Caven and Lou P. Smith [played at a] number of fine balls attended by all the respectable people and enjoyed by young and old alike. Best suits packed in the bottom of our 'war bags' and long forgotten, were dragged out, aired and pressed, as best we could, and made ready for the festive occasion.... These dances were very orderly; no man that was drinking was allowed in the hall. The young people danced the waltz, schottish, varsouiance and polka, but the older ones stuck to the Virginia-reel and quadrille.⁷⁰

Men and women in most Rocky Mountain mining camps also could enjoy other socially acceptable entertainments. Sleigh rides, hay rides, and, in the summer, picnics could occupy one's time. Occasionally a traveling theater might perform a one-night stop on its regional circuit. In August, 1867, Bartholomew's Circus performed in town, the

first time such an event had ever taken place in "this isolated region."⁷¹

Whatever the source of amusement, mining communities such as Bannack retained a "rough edge." It was an edge that cut through the social fabric of male and female society. A woman's life in early Bannack was often as rigorous and as lonely as a man's. "Bannack remained a man's world, and the few women who intruded actively into it were beyond the pale of respectable society."⁷² Although women seldom left their houses, they had enough work to do to keep them occupied: cleaning house, washing and mending clothes, baking bread and cooking meals, and trying to keep a cabin with (usually) a dirt roof clean.

The social milieu of mining camps like Bannack exhibited a singular attitude towards other members of territorial society. Mattie Edgerton (Mary Edgerton's daughter) held an opinion of the native population that typified that of most Bannack residents. In a letter to her grandmother, she wrote that they were the most "disgusting-looking creatures" and "as soon as we see them coming we lock the door."⁷³ In May, 1865, Sidney Edgerton left Bannack to raise a sufficient number of men to retaliate against "hostile" Indians near Fort Benton. Edgerton was unsuccessful in convincing many citizens in the territory of the urgency of the situation, and returned to Bannack in the summer of that year.⁷⁴

In 1877, members of the Nez Perce Indian tribe camped near Bannack after the battle at the Big Hole. This produced a great deal of excitement in the city, and the entire town prepared for an expected attack. The Nez Perce, however, had no ill intentions and soon moved on. This did rekindle old resentments, and many citizens were again calling for the eradication of the "Indian problem."

The Chinese also had little place in the social fabric of a Rocky Mountain mining camp, although they sometimes occupied an important economic position. The exact number of Chinese in Bannack is unknown, but title abstracts for the various buildings reveal that the Chinese ran some of Bannack's early businesses. According to one historian of the mining frontier, the Chinese received the harshest treatment of any minority in the early mining camps. They represented a threat to the white men, because they worked for less money. In addition, the Chinese usually reworked mining claims that were thought to be "worked out," and often obtained significant rewards for their efforts. One contemporary writer considered the Chinese:

the least desired immigrants who ever sought the United States.... The almond-eyed Mongolian with his pigtail, his heathenism, his filthy habits, his thrift and careful accumulation of savings [ought] to be sent back to the flowery kingdom.⁷⁵

As residents of Bannack emerged from the town's early years of development, they brought with them this legacy of frontier prejudice and narrow-mindedness. Yet, they also carried a sense of stability and a recognition that their town had endured the boom-and-bust cycles of the early mining industry. The seeds of local and territorial government had been sown in Bannack. Although their methods may be questionable, the vigilantes had helped to establish law and order on this cutting edge of the mining frontier. In the course of weathering the initially large fluctuations in population, Bannack prospered as a regional commercial center.

Bannack emerged from its early years with yet another legacy. Despite its attempts at commercial diversification, it remained a mining community--one physically isolated from much of Montana's economic activity. As Montana moved towards statehood in the 1880s, Bannack's isolation was to limit its chance of surviving in a more rigorous economic climate.

BANNACK: THE LATER YEARS

Although quartz veins were located as early as 1862, and the crude stamp mill constructed by William S. Arnold was in operation the following spring, it was not until after 1863 that quartz mining was undertaken seriously. There were numerous stamp mills constructed to reduce the ores from the Dakota, Waddams, Cherokee, and numerous other lodes. This flourish of quartz mining activity lasted until 1875 and produced a support community with a more stable population. Between 1875, when even the interest in quartz mining was waning, and 1895, Bannack was a fading mining community.

Of particular importance to the decline of Bannack was the arrival of rail transportation to Montana Territory. In September, 1879, the Utah Northern Railroad (a spur line of the Union Pacific) was completed to what is now Dillon. Two years later, in May, 1881, the citizens of Beaverhead County voted to move the county seat from Bannack to Dillon, the recently established diversion point on the Utah Northern (named for railroad president Sidney Dillon). They thus abandoned the imposing Beaverhead County Courthouse, constructed in Bannack in 1876 (Historic Structure #1). Bannack had again failed to win a democratic vote, just as it had when the territorial capitol was moved to Virginia City in 1864.⁷⁶

It was not until 1895 that Bannack again evidenced a flurry of activity (Fig. 2-2). This renewed activity was due in large part to an improvement in mining techniques. Placer and hydraulic mining of the creek bottom and banks produced significant amounts of gold in the 1860s and early 1870s, but it was not until the dredging method was introduced in 1895 that the gold that remained in the coarse gravel of the creek bottom could be extracted. The Dillon Examiner commented on the activity in Bannack in an article in 1897:

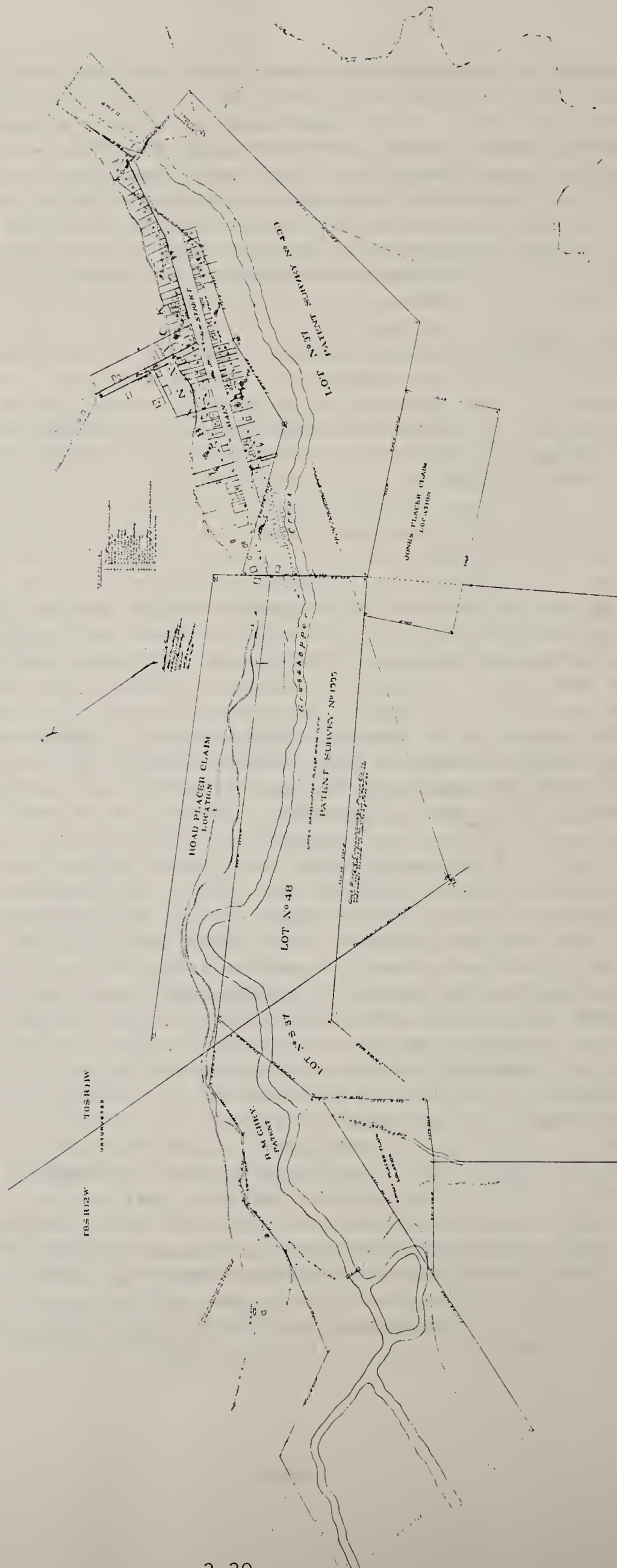


Figure 2-2. 1895 plat map of Grasshopper Creek area and the various placer claims. Prepared by the Graves Gold Dredging Co.

MAP
SHOWING PROPERTY
OF THE
GOLD DREDGING COMPANY
GRASSHOPPER CREEK
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY
MONTANA
1895

For years men have thought of this great mass of gravel in Grasshopper Creek and wished some means could be found of getting it out. It was a simple combination of a big steam dredge and an old-fashioned sluice box. A company was formed, two miles of the bed of the stream were purchased, and now a big dredge, such as has been used on the Chicago drainage canal is nearly ready to begin operations. It will be worked by hydro-electric power, a full head of water being found in the mountain nearby.⁷⁷

Many residents of Bannack were skeptical of the feasibility of the dredging process. The launching of the "F. L. Graves" dredge was a costly enterprise. First, the old Graves-Greater Ditch on the south side of Grasshopper Creek was extended to tap the waters of Buffalo Creek (the ditch is over 30 miles long). Then, a twelve-inch pipe was laid from the ditch to the small hydro-electric plant 367 feet below on the banks of Grasshopper Creek. A dam constructed below town backed up the waters of the creek, and on May 15, 1895:

In the presence of a large concourse of people comprising the entire population of Bannack and surrounding county, as well as many Dillon and Chicago visitors, the dredging boat built for the Gold Dredging Company was successfully launched.⁷⁸

The "Graves" dredge operated on Grasshopper Creek until 1902, but experienced frequent mechanical failures, and even some labor problems. However, the dredge was moderately successful in extracting paying gold and led other companies to attempt similar operations. The "Maggie A. Gibson," near Marysville, began operations in May, 1897, but was moved to Alder Gulch in May, 1899. The "A. F. Greater Dredge," launched in April, 1897 (also in Marysville), ceased operations in 1902 after working the stream bed up to Bannack. The "Bon Accord" operated for only a few days when, shortly after one o'clock in the evening on a Sunday in December, 1897, the dredge tipped over. It was rebuilt, but financial difficulties soon encountered by its owners caused a cessation of operation. The "Bon Accord" sat on the banks of Grasshopper Creek until 1901, when it was partially dismantled and shipped to Oregon.⁷⁹

The dredging period in Bannack lasted longer than the initial placer boom of the 1860s, but because the dredges required few workers to operate it, Bannack's population did not increase significantly. Undoubtedly, the local merchants benefitted from the renewed activity, but after the dredging ended, the town was left with little to show for its passing besides the scars on the land left by the dredges and the deteriorating hulks of those dredges that were not dismantled and moved.

From 1902 to 1940, a variety of companies attempted to work the quartz lodes in and near Bannack. The Bannack Gold Mining Company built a new, two hundred ton cyanide mill that began operations in May, 1917 (Historic Structure #8). This mill was forced to close because of a lack of water in July of that year, and fourteen years later, the I. B. Haviland Company purchased the mill and the Bannack Gold Mining Company's properties. This was the most significant mining operation in Bannack between 1915 and 1932, but failed to produce expected results.⁸⁰ Other quartz operations conducted by the Chipaul Mining Company and the Bannack-Apex Mining Company were equally as disappointing, and virtually all mining activity in Bannack ceased by 1940.⁸¹

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Bannack did realize an increase in population mainly due to the availability of inexpensive housing and the increase in the price paid by the government for gold. Families moved into abandoned structures and men were sometimes able to pan several dollars a day in placer gold. Some of the buildings in Bannack retain evidence of this brief resurgence.

* * *

The introduction of rail transportation to Montana hastened the decline of Bannack during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Without its importance as a trading center, Bannack's future became even more inextricably tied to the booms-and-busts in the gold mining industry. Brief resurgences in the mining industry, such as those in 1895 and in the 1930s, did little to encourage sustained economic growth. Bannack's proximity to Dillon, with the latter community's access to rail transportation, ensured that the old mining camp would never recover its past glory. In the final analysis, the town was unable to develop other industries, and eventually entered "a long twilight period."⁸² Many of its original structures have disappeared due to fire, vandalism, or removal. What remains is evidence of a community caught between economic and social stability and the realities of the transitory nature of the early western mining camp.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Carling I. Malouf, "Indians of Montana," in Montana's Past: Selected Essays, ed. Michael Malone and Richard Roeder (Missoula: University of Montana Publications in History, 1973), p. 10.

² Virginia Cole Trenholm and Maurine Corley, The Shoshonis: Sentinels of the Rockies (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964), pp. 3-22. [Hereafter cited as Trenholm and Corley, The Shoshonis.] See also Clark Wissler, "The Importance of the Horse in the Development of Plains Culture," American Anthropologist, Vol. XVI (1914).

³ Trenholm and Corley, The Shoshonis, pp. 20-21.

⁴ Reuben Gold Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: 1804-1806, 8 vols. (New York: Arno Press, 1969, original copyright 1904), vol. 2, p. 329.

⁵ Ray Allen Billington, Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967), pp. 454-455.

⁶ Paul C. Phillips, The Fur Trade (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), pp. 389-393.

⁷ John D. Unruh, Jr., The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi, 1840-1860 (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1979), pp. 28-61.

⁸ Ibid., pp. 90-117.

⁹ Ibid., p. 96.

¹⁰ Rodman Wilson Paul, Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880 (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1963), pp. 39-40.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 37-55.

¹² The term "Old Californians" refers to those miners who were part of the first rush to the gold fields of that state. Resented by some in the town of Bannack, they had the experience and knowledge of mining techniques and laws that proved most helpful to the many fledgling miners from the east.

¹³ Granville Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier: As Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of Granville Stuart, ed. Paul C. Phillips (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1967), p. 162. [Hereafter cited as Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier.]

¹⁴ Dan Cushman, Montana: The Gold Frontier (Great Falls: Stay Away Joe Publishers, 1973), p. 54. [Hereafter cited as Cushman, Montana.]

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 54-56. There are numerous accounts of John White's discovery, some that contain conflicting accounts of who was with White. While Cushman states that William Eads was nearby, Mable Ovitt contends that Eads and other members of White's party had already started for the mines at Deer Lodge, and Charlie Renville and William Still were with White. The most important point, one that all authors agree with, is that White made the discovery. See also Mable Ovitt, Golden Treasure (Helena: The State Publishing Company, 1952) [Hereafter cited as Ovitt, Golden Treasure]; Nathaniel P. Langford, Vigilante Days and Ways, new ed. (Missoula: The University Press, 1957) [Hereafter cited as Langford, Vigilante Days and Ways]; and Oren Sassmen, "Metal Mining in Historic Beaverhead" (Master's Thesis, University of Montana, 1941). [Hereafter cited as Sassmen, "Metal Mining."]

¹⁶ James Morley, "Diary of James Morley," Montana Historical Society, Small Collection No. 533, File Folder 2/2.

¹⁷ Captain James L. Fisk, Expedition from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, Executive Document No. 80, 37th Cong., 3rd sess., 1863. [Hereafter cited as Fisk, Expedition.] See also Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, Vol. XXXI (San Francisco: The History Company, 1890).

¹⁸ Dorothy M. Johnson, The Bloody Bozeman (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971), passim.

¹⁹ Duane A. Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1967), p. 55. [Hereafter cited as Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps.]

²⁰ Holladay purchased the building in 1864 (see "Abstract, Hope Placer, Bannack, Montana", prepared for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks by the Southwestern Montana Title and Abstract Company, Dillon, Montana, p. 2). [Hereafter cited as Southwestern Montana Title and Abstract Co., "Abstract, Hope Placer."] Oliver operated an express line for years between Bannack and Virginia City and, later, to other camps.

²¹ William J. Trimble, The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire (Madison: Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1914), p. 92. [Hereafter cited as Trimble, Mining Advance.]; J.L. Campbell, Six Months in the Idaho Gold Fields, (Manuscript in the Montana State University Archives), p. 35; Otis E. Young, Western Mining: An Informant Account of Precious Metals Prospecting, Placering, Lode Mining, and Milling on the American Frontier From Spanish Times to 1893, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970), pp. 126-127.

²² Ibid.

²³ F. M. Thompson, "Pioneer Experiences in the Great Northwest," Greenfield (Massachusetts) Gazette and Courier, 18 March 1911, quoted

in Oren Sassmen, "Metal Mining in Historic Beaverhead" (Master's Thesis, University of Montana, 1941), p. 84.

24 J.L. Campbell, Six Months in the Idaho Gold Fields, as quoted in Trimble, Mining Advance, p. 96.

25 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps.

26 1864 Map of Bannack, Montana Historical Society Museum Collection; also Ovitt, Golden Treasure, pp. 42-43.

27 Sassmen, "Metal Mining," p. 70. See also Fisk, Expedition (1863), p. 27, and W. W. DeLacy, "Map of the Territory of Montana," drawn for use of the first legislature of Montana, in Society of Montana Pioneers, ed. James U. Sanders (Akron, Ohio, 1899).

28 Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 232.

29 Harriet P. Sanders, "Reminiscences," Montana Historical Society, Small Collection No. 1254, File Folder 1/1.

30 Mary Edgerton, A Governor's Wife on the Mining Frontier, ed. James L. Thane, Jr. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Library, 1976), p. 93. [Hereafter cited as Edgerton, A Governor's Wife.] See also Kate Dunlap, The Montana Gold Rush Diary of Kate Dunlap, ed. and annotated by S. Lyman Tyler (Denver: Old West Publishing Company, and Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press, 1969); and Ovitt, Golden Treasure, p. 47.

31 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, pp. 68-71.

32 Ovitt, Golden Treasure, pp. 42-43, 78.

33 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, p. 60.

34 See the "Abstract, Hope Placer."

35 Ovitt, Golden Treasure, p. 42.

36 Montana Post, August 24, 1867.

37 K. Ross Toole, Montana: An Uncommon Land (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959), p. 70. [Hereafter cited as Toole, Montana.] See also Trimble, Mining Advance, pp. 80-81; and Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, pp. 76-77.

38 Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 248.

39 Trimble, Mining Advance, p. 78.

40 Montana Post, 25 November 1865.

41 Ibid., 25 August, 1 December, 1866; 23 February 1867.

42 Paul C. Phillips, Medicine in the Making of Montana (Missoula: Montana State University Press, 1962).

43 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, pp. 7-33.

44 Ibid., p. 31.

45 Toole, Montana, pp. 96-97.

46 Montana Post, 6 November 1864.

47 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, pp. 58-59.

48 Ibid., p. 39.

49 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, p. 186.

50 "Diary of James Morley," 16 July 1864, Montana Historical Society, Small Collection 533.

51 The history of the vigilante period in Bannack and Virginia City has virtually superceded the events of the lives of all citizens of those two communities. The violence and romance of this era has colored the writings of historians as well as antiquarians. The chronology and all graphic details of the vigilante period have been recorded sufficiently elsewhere, selected sources including Langford, Vigilante Days and Ways; Thomas Dimsdale, The Vigilantes of Montana, or Popular Justice in the Rocky Mountains; Ovitt, Golden Treasure; and Cushman, The Gold Frontier. In addition, there are numerous articles in Montana: The Magazine of Western History that discuss various aspects of, or take different positions, concerning this period.

52 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, p. 65.

53 Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 222.

54 James Knox Polk Miller, The Road to Virginia City: The Diary of James Knox Polk Miller, ed. Andrew F. Rolle (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960), p. 77. [Hereafter cited as Miller, The Road to Virginia City.]

55 Martha Edgerton Plassman, "Retrospect Summer," typescript on file at Montana Historical Society, Helena. Mabel Ovit indicates that services were held in the "Roundhouse" on "Yankee Flats" but there is no indication where she obtained this information. See Ovitt, Golden Treasure, pp. 240-241.

56 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, p. 102.

57 Ibid., p. 51.

58 Ibid.

59 M. A. Leeson, History of Montana: 1739-1885 (Chicago: Warner, Beers and Company, 1885), p. 481. [Hereafter cited as Leeson, History of Montana.] Many of the Masons were involved in the activities of the Vigilantes in 1863-1864. Since the list of Vigilante members is incomplete, it is not possible to determine exactly how many took part.

60 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, p. 193.

61 Ibid., p. 195.

62 Cushman, Montana, p. 70.

63 Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier, pp. 232-233. See also Sassmen, "Metal Mining," pp. 72-76.

64 Ovitt, Golden Treasure. pp. 246-250.

65 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, pp. 217-218.

66 Miller, The Road to Virginia City, p. 92.

67 William Daniel Morgan, The Clarks of Montana (no publisher given, 1939), p. 15.

68 Trimble, Mining Advance, p. 150.

69 Montana Post, 24 January 1865.

70 Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier, p. 233.

71 Montana Post, August 24, 1867.

72 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, p. 48.

73 Letter, Mattie Edgerton to Lucy Foster Wright, 7 February 1864, quoted in Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, p. 51.

74 Edgerton, A Governor's Wife, p. 125.

75 Quoted in Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, p. 31.

76 Leeson, History of Montana, p. 470.

77 The Dillon Examiner, 27 October 1897.

78 Sassmen, "Metal Mining," p. 133. Sassman's unpublished Master's Thesis is an exhaustive study of the mining era in Beaverhead County.

79 Ibid., pp. 129-158.

80 Ibid.

81 Ibid.

82 Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, p. 45.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 3

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purposes of this architectural description and analysis are (1) to provide an understanding of the structural building fabric of Bannack and (2) to show the relationship of structures within the town. The report also describes the changes that have been made to the structures over the years. This report is mostly concerned with the exterior of the structures. The description and analysis identifies structures for further study and possible restoration, and provides information for use in stabilizing all structures and developing a final management plan for the Bannack site.

An Historic Structures Report should be undertaken on structures that are determined to be historically and/or architecturally significant. A final report would include an in-depth analysis of each structure, including a construction history, and a survey and analysis of the building materials and interior spaces. The special evaluation would include paint and mortar analyses, wallpaper investigation, and structure and material identification. Data obtained from this study would form the basis for determining the level of preservation for each structure in Bannack.

Preservation Approach

The level of preservation for structures in the town of Bannack is determined by their significance, by the Department's long-term management goals, and by the amount of funding available. The funding sources should include monies not only for the level of treatment, but also for maintenance of that treatment after the work is completed.

Since the Bannack site is a National Historic Landmark, the site comes under the definitions of preservation treatment provided by the Secretary of the Interior in Standards for Preservation Projects. The levels of preservation treatment are defined as follows.

Acquisition is defined as the act or process of acquiring fee title or interest other than fee title of real property (including the acquisition of development rights or remainder interest). Acquisition is important to maintain a site's integrity. The remaining private properties in Bannack should be acquired. If this is not possible, these properties, as well as the life estate properties, should be

considered for scenic easements so that these sites will conform to the integrity of the rest of Bannack. It also is important to protect the "seen area" around Bannack through withdrawals, acquisitions, or scenic easements and to limit developments that can be viewed from the site. ,

Protection is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by defending or guarding it from deterioration, loss, or attack, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally temporary and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

There are a number of buildings in Bannack that might require temporary protection measures if other levels of treatment cannot be accomplished soon. These protective measures are covered in the recommendations section of this report.

Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to re-establish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property, while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present. Structures that are not used or that are closed up in the off-season should be "mothballed." "Mothballing" is a form of stabilization that protects all aspects of a structure when it is not in use. The preliminary Historic Structures Report discusses this level of treatment for each structure specifically, and the recommendations section of this chapter repeats these recommendations in general terms.

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as on-going maintenance of the historic building materials. Preservation may be the final level of treatment in Bannack for most of the structures. It will mean applying certain preventive measures to a structure so that its integrity is retained and then maintained.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values. Another name for rehabilitation is adaptive reuse. Some structures in Bannack will have to be reused for other purposes (i.e., caretaker's residence, shops, visitor center, display area), while still maintaining the integrity of the structure itself. This will be discussed in general in the recommendations section.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by removing later work or by replacing missing, earlier work. This level of treatment would have to be researched further in a final Historic Structures Report to determine if an accurate period restoration could be accomplished. More detailed analysis would be needed for this level of treatment, which also requires extensive funding.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Reconstruction is a very difficult level of treatment that requires a great deal of documentation concerning the integrity of each aspect of the structure. This level of treatment is not recommended unless a high level of documentation is available and it has been determined that other aspects, such as interpretation, cannot show what was there. Reconstruction would be suggested if it enhances the integrity of other sites or structures.

These levels of treatment, especially the preservation level, should be worked into an overall management plan for Bannack and anticipated future funding sources.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The mining town of Bannack has the dubious distinction of being a classic example of a Montana temporary town. The town was established after the discovery of gold on Grasshopper Creek in 1862. Its first structures were miners' shacks. The need for commercial establishments and institutions such as churches and schools grew as more gold was mined and as the town's population, seeming to have a future in both mineral wealth and commerce, began to include families. Residents of Bannack began to build substantial and permanent buildings. The town served for short periods as the territorial capitol and county seat. However, Bannack's fortune waned as ore deposits were discovered elsewhere. The structural skeletons that remain in the town of Bannack show the dreams realized, the dreams lost, and the transient nature of fame and fortune in the exploitation of a finite precious resource in the early West.

Bannack's geographic orientation is unfortunate. The town's restricted location between the hill and Grasshopper Creek dictates the linear direction and limits of growth. Buildings organized around the main street had a restricted frontage, which caused growth to occur in a haphazard and makeshift fashion. Drainage seems to have been difficult, and the town's streets and structures retain a lot of water. Landscape materials are sparse and only a few trees and shrubs are visible in early photographs. The early town had an irregular and "hard-edged" quality.

Institutions such as county government, the Methodist Church, and the Masons built notable structures for a mining community. Some residents built homes of good quality and, although none are lavish, they seem spectacular beside rotting and crudely assembled shacks. The log houses range from haphazard to well-crafted. In many of the log structures, there is careful attention to detail in both overall design and in individual elements. Measurements are closely held and joints at the corner-notching are tight and even, contrasting to the nature of joinery in the cabin or shack. The use of windows and the relationship of the size of windows to walls also differentiates the permanent log home from the cabin or shack. The cabin or shack has a window apparently sized to peek out to check the weather (see Fig. 3-136), while the log house windows are designed to admit light (see Figs. 3-77 and 3-80).

Many log structures have a facade of a more refined material such as shiplap siding. These structures often include refinements such as pedimented or segmental architraves at windows and articulated cornices which are designed for aesthetics. Corbelled brick masonry chimneys are common among all buildings types, with the exception of the shack. Commercial buildings adopted design patterns or motifs exhibited by the institutional structures. The sharing of elements, such as the entry doors to both the Masonic Lodge (Historic Structure #4) and the Montana Hotel (Historic Structure #9) is a common occurrence in Bannack. Sharing elements and themes and use of symmetry at the expense of structural stability [e.g., the summer beam in the Gibson house (Historic Structure #10) is offset so that the doorway could be central] indicates a desire by the residents and builders to exhibit harmony and order.

Commercial structures generally were narrow, long buildings constructed of hand-hewn logs with gable roofs and false-front milled lumber facades. These facades, more imposing than the log buildings that they surfaced, identified the individual commercial structures and gave credence to the street as an area of commercial activity.

Frame structures, such as Historic Structure #2, the Methodist Church (Historic Structure #3), the Masonic Lodge, and the Montana Hotel, are good examples of early use of wood frame technology in Montana. They make rational use of wood resources and are monumental in the way that they preserve the nature of the residents' resolve to enhance their built environment.

The brick courthouse building (now the Meade Hotel), is well-proportioned and solidly constructed. It stands out among the other Bannack buildings, primarily because of its important set-back from the street and its brick material. The original Federal character, without columns and wood ballustrades, can be more clearly seen in early photos (see Figure 3-1).

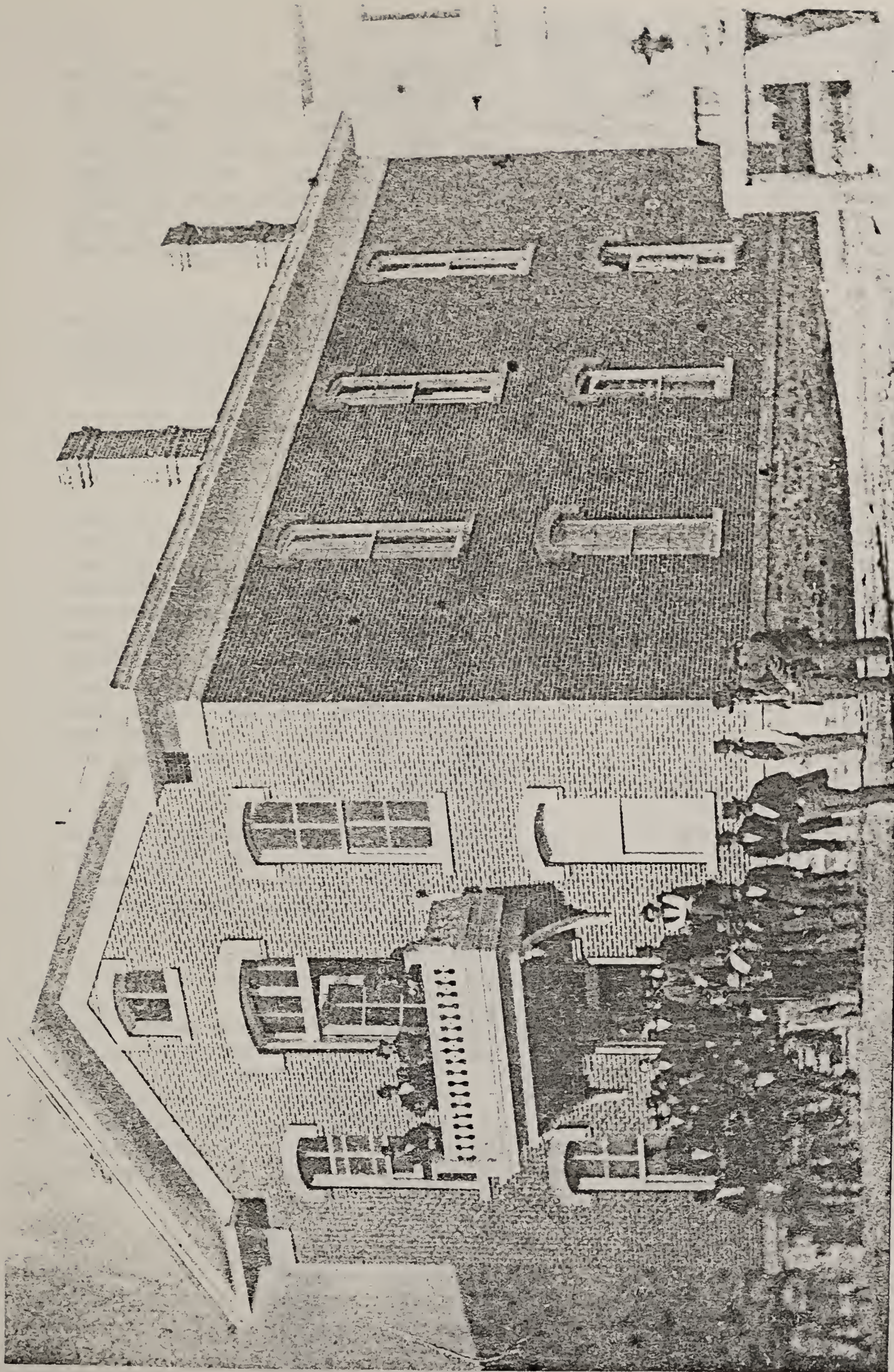


Figure 3-1. Looking northwest at the Courthouse (Historic Structure #1), Bannack, ca. 1876.
(Photograph courtesy of the Montana Historical Society, Helena.)

Bannack has undergone two major changes over time. It is now less dense and it seems softer in quality. Weathering, removal of buildings, and the near-abandonment of the town in the 1940's has reduced the number of structures per acre. Hundreds more buildings existed during the gold mining era than exist today. Plants, brush, and trees now grow where buildings once stood. There also is a partial border of aspen on the outskirts of town. Photographs of early and present-day Bannack illustrate these changes (Figs. 3-2 through 3-10).

Bannack has gone the way of most Montana mining towns and is now home for a few summer residents and State Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department personnel. However, it was once a town with a future, aggressive and eager to build.

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The structures examined have been numbered on the basis of their relative architectural significance (Fig. 3-11). The relative significance of each structure is based on its architectural qualities, physical condition, historic associations, and potential for historic interpretation. Historic Structures #1 through #21 have been numbered according to their significance (i.e., the lower the number, the greater the degree of significance). Because of their lower degrees of significance, Historic Structures #22 through #60 have been arbitrarily numbered in a clockwise direction, starting at the west entrance to the town. Comments regarding significance have been omitted for Structures #22 through #60. Unless otherwise noted, all photographs of structures are contemporary.

A "Historic Overview" has been presented for structures where appropriate. The overview has been omitted for structures whose specific historic associations have not yet been determined. Historical information presented in this chapter is from various sources and is intended to be of a very general nature.

Information pertaining to building alterations is based on documentation provided by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This information is summary in nature and has been prepared from records on file at the Department and on information provided by Department employees. Most of the historical information is taken from the "Abstract of the Hope Placer, Bannack, Montana," prepared for the Department by the Southern Montana Abstract and Title Company of Dillon, Montana, and Golden Treasure, by Mabel Ovitt. Page numbers cited in the historical summaries refer to page numbers in "Abstract of the Hope Placer."



Figure 3-2. Looking west along Main street, ca. 1860-1870. (Photograph courtesy of the Montana State Historical Society.)

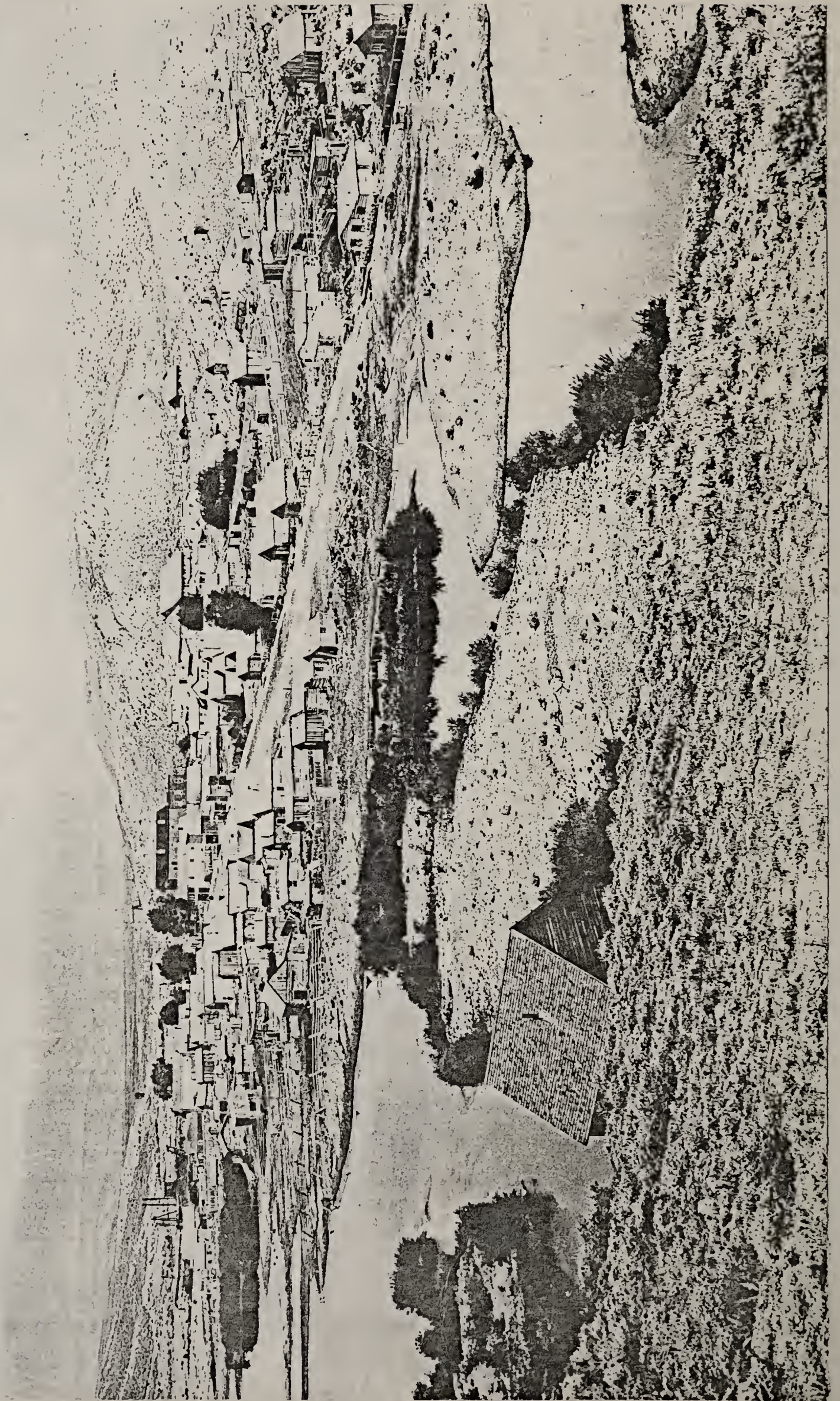


Figure 3-3. Looking west toward Bannack, ca. 1900. (Photograph courtesy of the Montana State Historical Society.)



Figure 3-4. Looking west at the back of the Meade Hotel (Historic Structure #1), ca. 1900. Note the numerous structures relating to the hotel that are no longer there (see Fig. 3-7 for comparison). (Photograph courtesy of the Montana Historical Society, Helena).



Figure 3-5. Looking southeast at the east end of the town of Bannack.



Figure 3-6. Looking south at the central section of the town of Bannack.



Figure 3-7. Looking southwest at the west end of the town of Bannack.



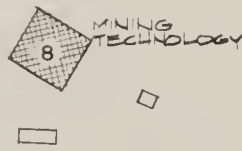
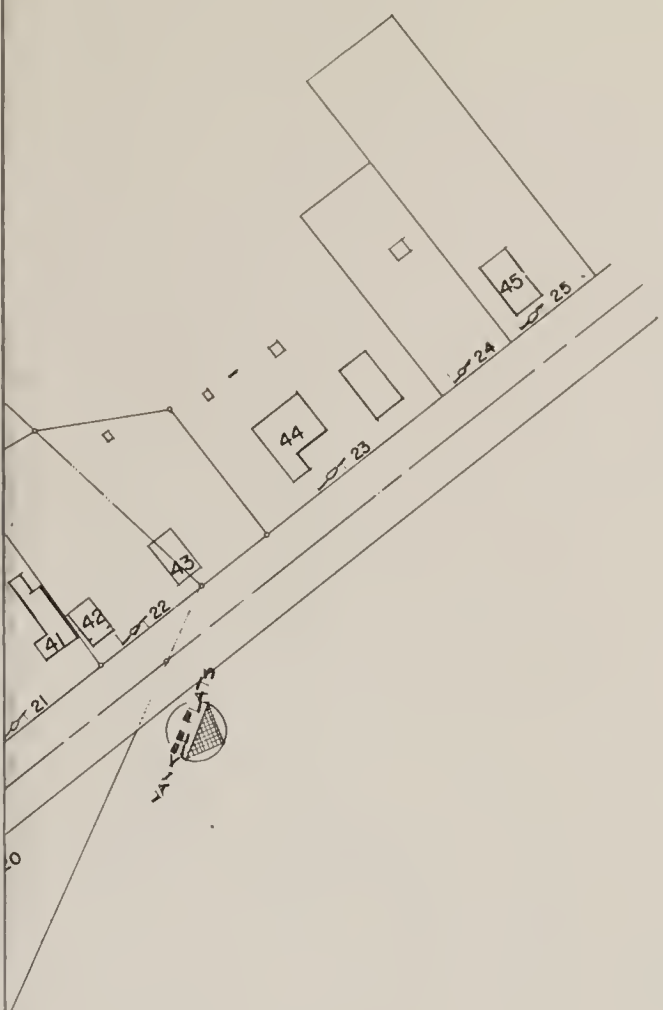
Figure 3-8. Looking southwest at three false front log structures.



Figure 3-9. Looking southwest at frame and brick structures.

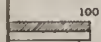


Figure 3-10. Looking east along Main Street.



22 FUTURE CAPTAIN'S RESIDENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

STRUCTURE
 PRETIVE MARKER LOCATION
 DIRECTIONAL ARROW
 SUBJECT
 erty lines
 ER LINE
 ATES HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER



I N T E R P R E T I
 E X I S T I N G S T A N A

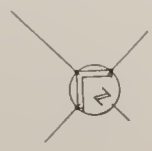




Figure 3-9. Looking southwest at frame and brick structures.



Figure 3-10. Looking east along Main Street.



Figure 3-12. Looking northeast at the Meade Hotel.

Architectural Description:

This structure is a two-story brick hotel (originally a court-house) of a hybrid Classical Revival style with Federal influence. It has a stone base, a tripartite facade and a two-tier wood portico without pediment, a gable roof, and four corbelled brick chimneys.

The base is cut stone masonry on the front (south) facade and rubble stone masonry on the sides. A water table of three corbelled brick courses tops the base.

The brick masonry walls are English bond of red brick. Door and window openings are arched with stuccoed brick Italianate arches corbelled at the springline. The main entrance arch is pointed. The south facade is completed by a pedimented pulvinated wood raking cornice with returns which appear as column capitals.

The portico has four slender square columns with carved banding indicating torus and collarino. Each column terminates with a bracketed capital extending up through the frieze to support a projecting cornice which denotes the floor of the second level. The second level of the portico continues the columns in squat square order Doric with wood capitals. Brackets under the frieze are jigsaw work which gives the portico a mildly arched, graceful appearance.

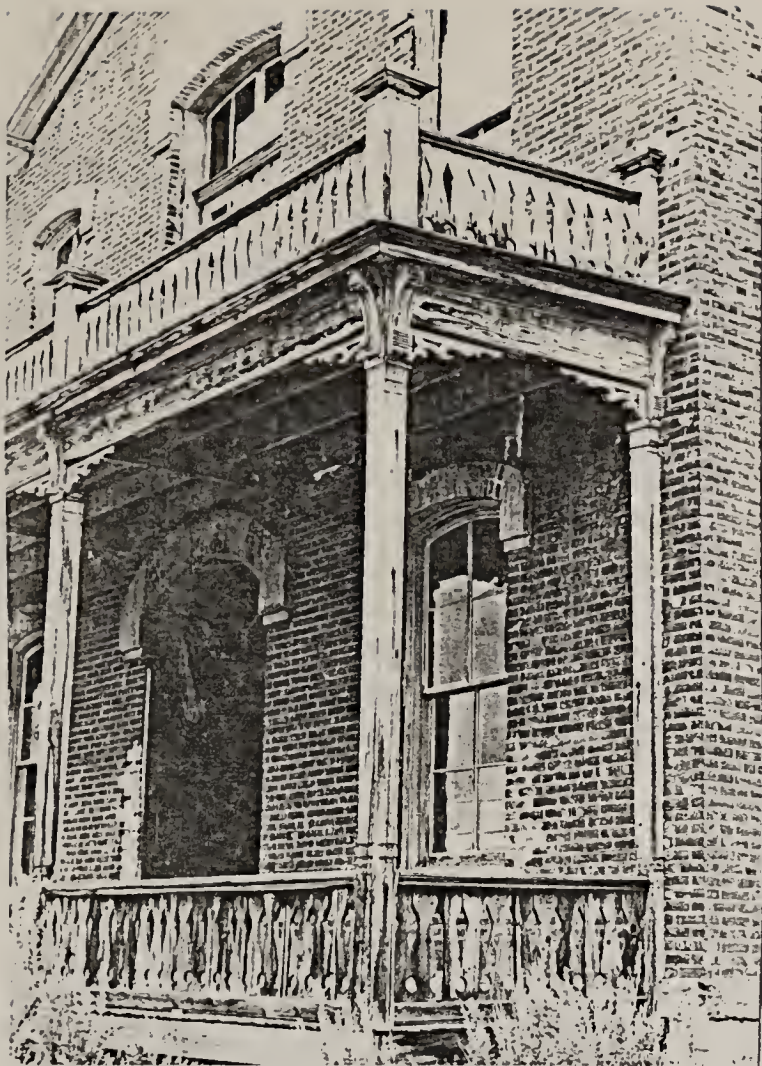


Figure 3-13. Looking northwest at the porch and balcony of the Meade Hotel.

The base of the portico is wood lattice work. Ballustrades are jigsaw fashioned of boards to give a turned profile. The ballustrades turn out to receive the seven-step entry stair, and terminate with square-order Doric newels.

The double entry doors are wood panel with a four-lite wood transom. Second-level portico doors are double eight-lite rail-and-stile doors, with a four-lite transom above. Windows are four-over-four double-hung type with stone sills.

The roof is pitched gabled with new wood shingles and four symmetrically spaced corbelled brick chimneys. A weathered painted sign, "Hotel Meade," is barely visible in the tympanum.

The interior has a curved stairway with walnut newel and rail. Walls are plaster on wood lath. Interior trim is in Victorian millwork and, where changes have taken place, hand-planed wood. Both first and second floors show that changes in arrangement have occurred. Evidence of a rear, second-story balcony accessible by a door exists. A kitchen has been built in the rear of the first floor.

A two-story frame structure addition on the rear of the building is faced in metal siding with an impressed brick pattern. The structure has a roof sloping behind parapets with projecting cornice.



[Some plaster damage]

[Wood railing]

Figure 3-14. Looking at main circular stair to second floor.

Windows are two-over-two and four-over-four double-hung type. A porch with unornamented posts exists on the south side. The hotel is in fair to good condition. The interior is mostly dry with some water damage on the plaster, cracking plaster, and exposed lath.

Historical Overview

The structure was completed in 1876, at a cost of \$14,000. It served as the Courthouse of Beaverhead County until 1881, when the county seat was moved to Dillon. Being the most "substantial" structure in Bannack, it served as a headquarters and place of refuge for the citizens when Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians camped near town after their battle with the U.S. Cavalry in the Big Hole in 1877.

Following the transfer of the county seat to Dillon, the structure was remodeled as the Meade Hotel and an extensive addition was added to the rear. The building served Bannack and the surrounding community as a hotel until the late 1930s.

Significance

This structure is architecturally significant because of its Classical Revival style, with some Federal style influence. Its integrity of design and materials is intact. This imposing building is the only

example of a brick masonry structure in Bannack. Its function as both a courthouse and a hotel make it historically significant. Its association with clearly identifiable themes, its size, and location make it an excellent site for interpretation. It is included in the 1963 HABS report.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954 and has been stabilized and partially restored as follows: 1969--restored hotel porch and balcony; 1970--replaced non-original roof with shingles; 1976--worked on rear addition as follows--replaced rotting sill beam with concrete foundation, raised rear wall to original level, replaced rotting structural elements in rear wall, re-roofed; 1976-78--replaced windows in entire structure; 1980--repaired and repointed brick arches.



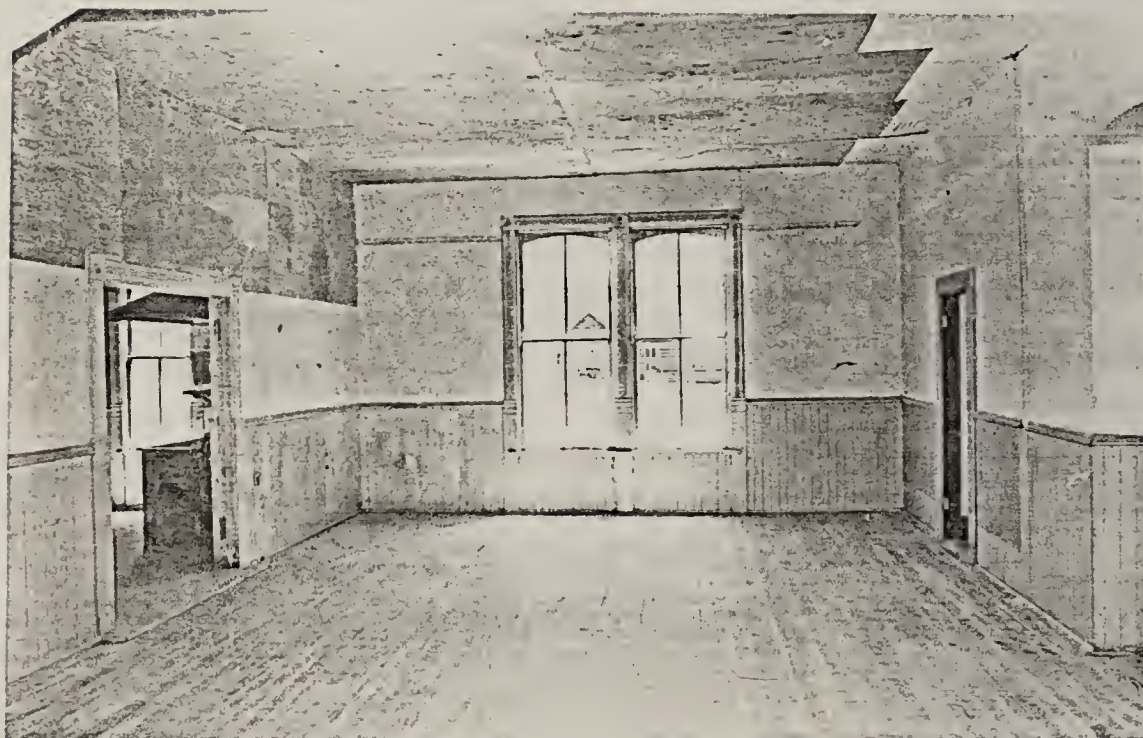
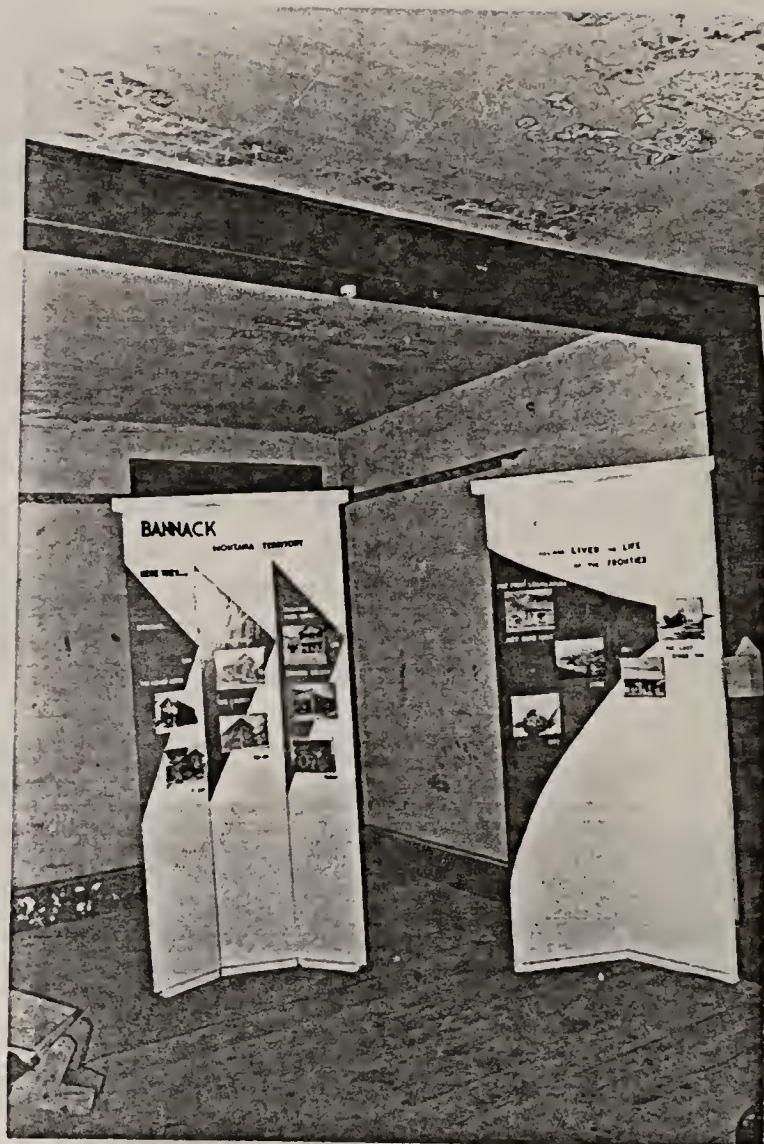
[Water stains from leaking roof]

[Base mouldings differ from two periods as a courthouse and hotel.]

Figure 3-15. Looking at entrance door to second-floor rooms at the top of the stair.

Figure 3-16. Looking at the display panels on Bannack in the lobby.

[temporary freestanding display panels]



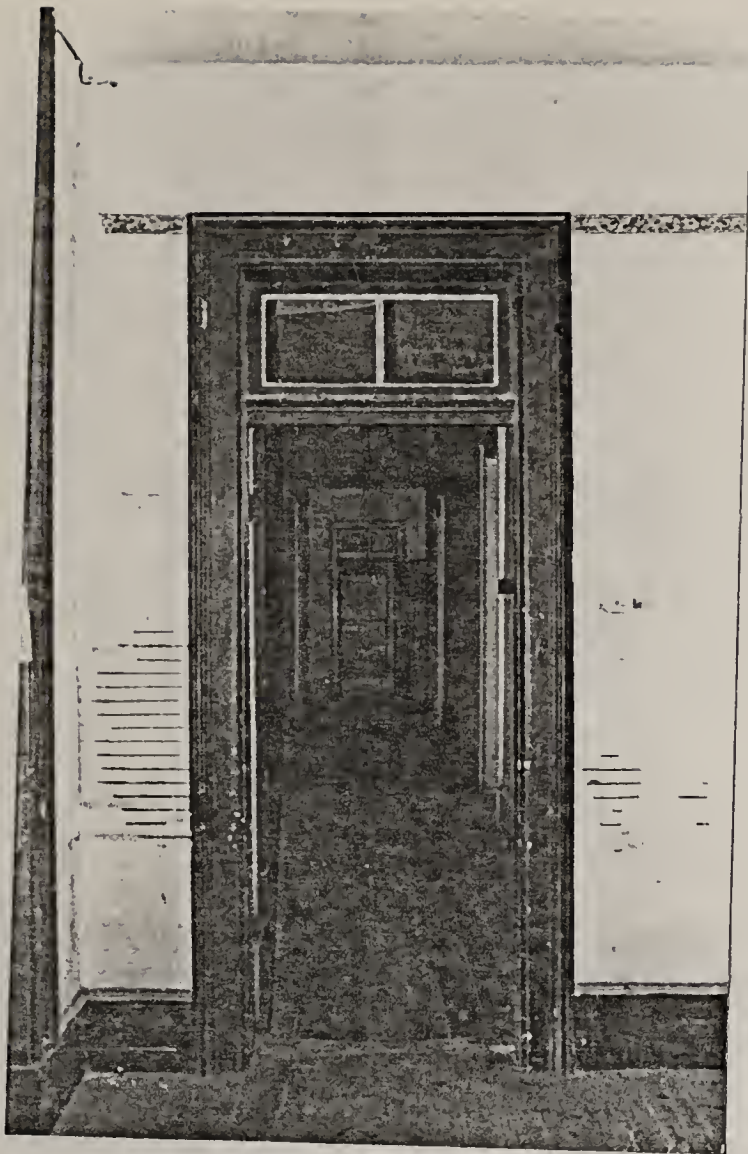
[Plywood ceiling]

[Plaster]

[Wood bead wainscot]

[Wood floors]

Figure 3-17. Looking at the dining room.



[Picture mould]

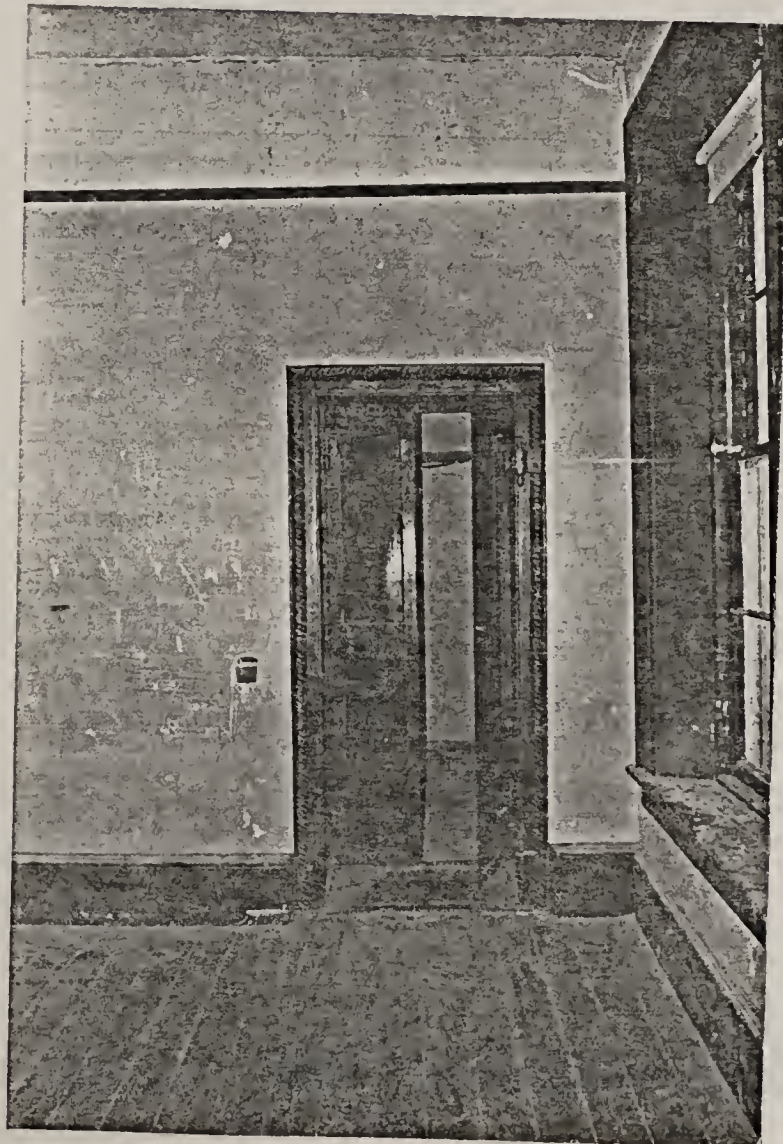
[Transom and wood trim]

Figure 3-18. Looking at a typical doorway.

[Plaster deterioration]

[Wood base]

Figure 3-19. Looking at the original vault.



[Trim and base]

[Plaster missing]

Figure 3-20. Looking at back stair to second floor.

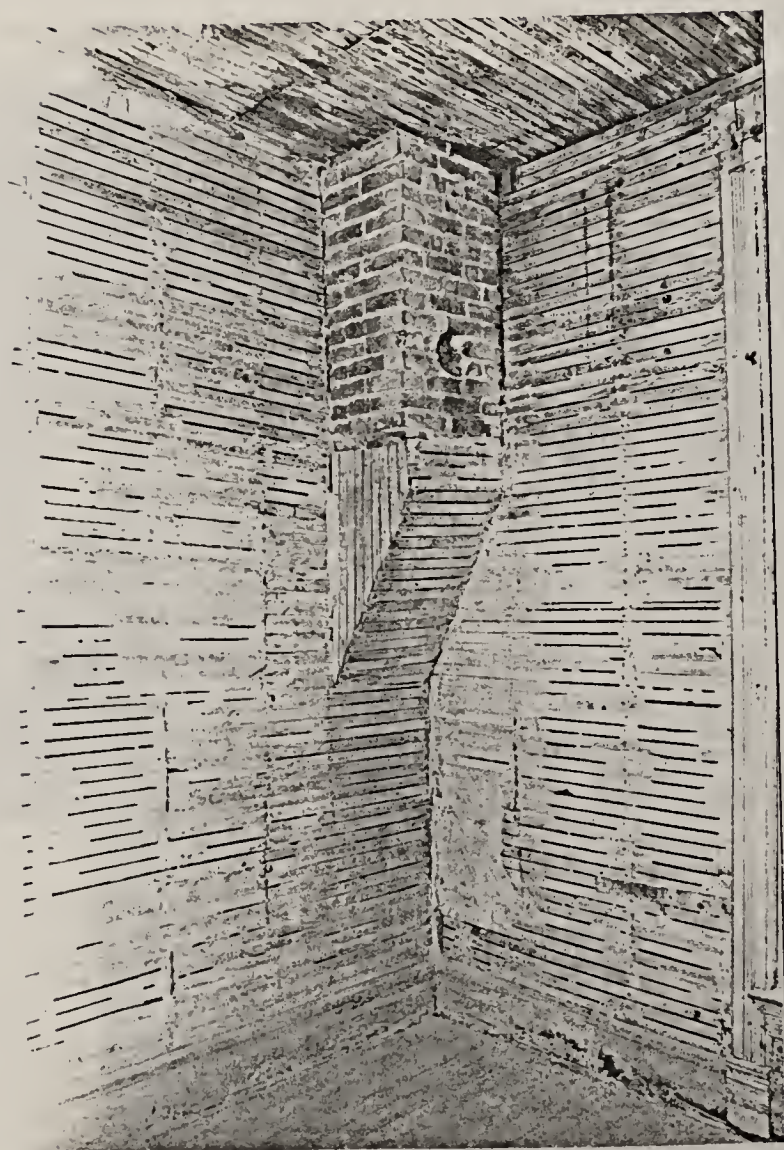


Figure 3-21. Looking at a typical chimney.



Figure 3-22. Looking out a typical window.

[Interior frames and sash are good]

[Two wood bases. The left base is from the hotel period and the right from the courthouse period.]

[Italianate arch]

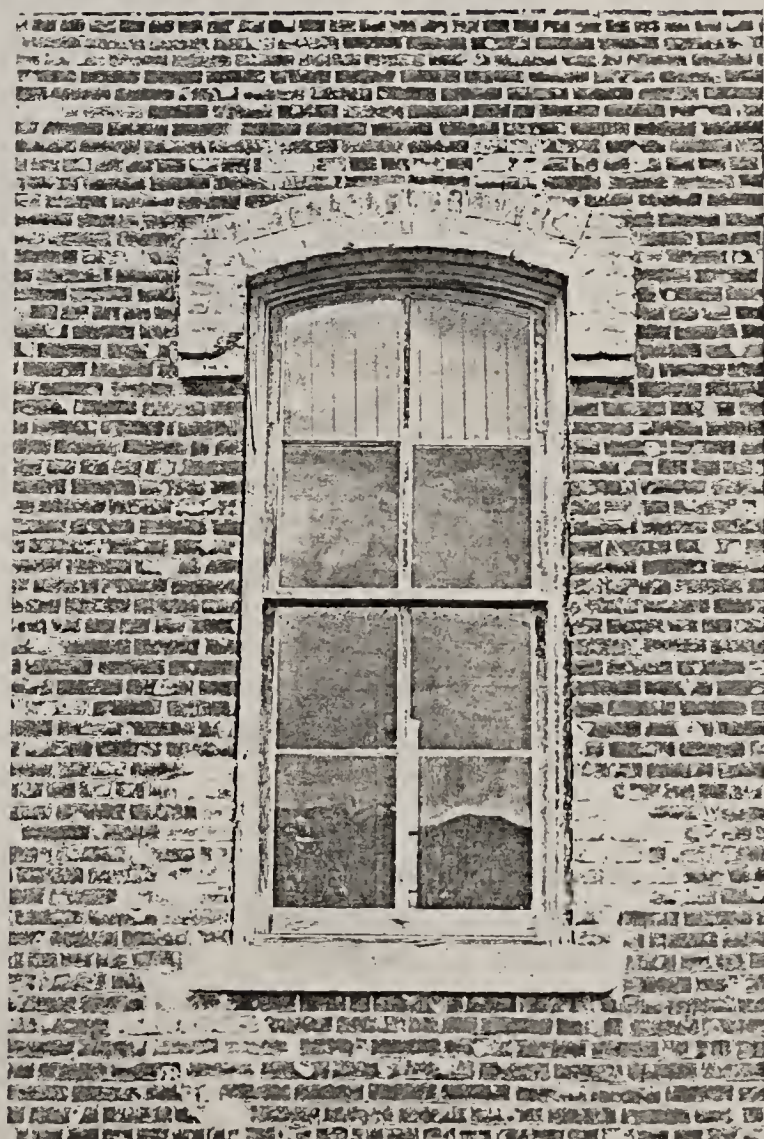
[Weathered wood in window]

[English bond red brick]

Figure 3-23. Looking at a typical window in the brick section of the Meade Hotel.

[Repointed brick]

[Stone sill]



[Weathered
window trim
and sash]



[Pressed metal
brick pattern
siding]

Figure 3-24. Looking at the pressed metal brick pattern siding of the frame section of the Meade Hotel.



Figure 3-25. Looking northwest at a residence.

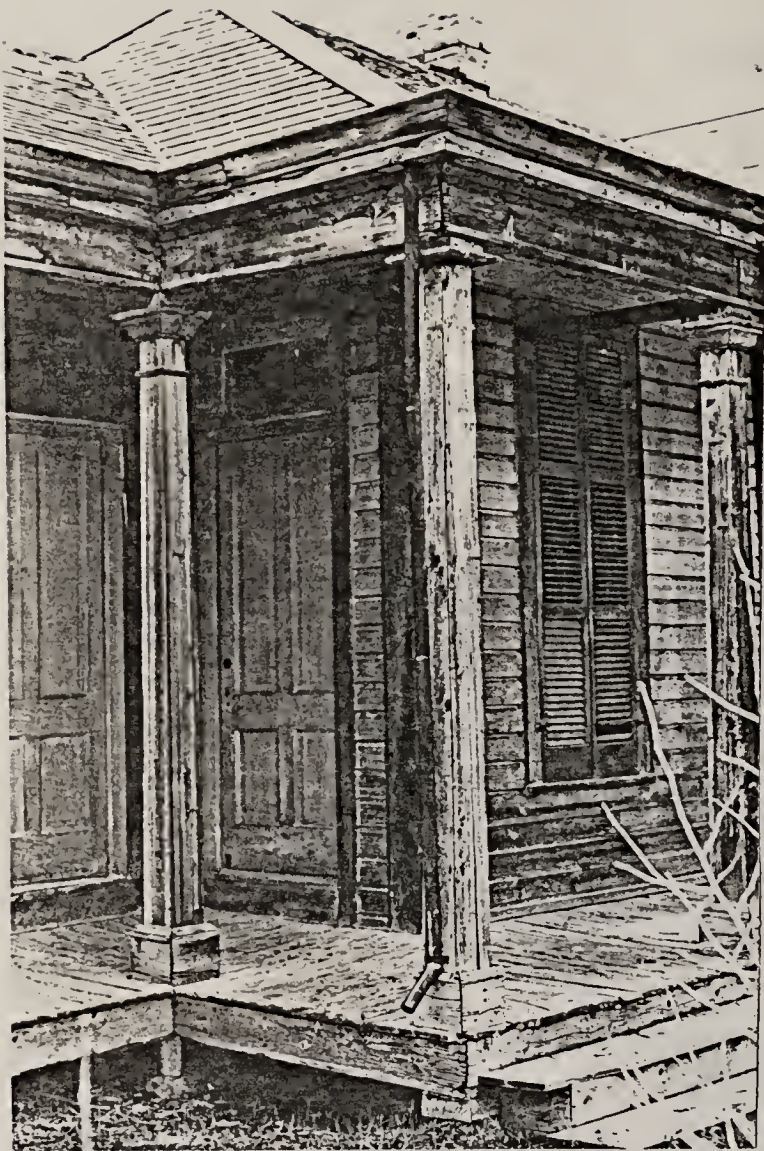
Architectural Description

This structure is a substantially constructed and carefully designed one-story frame house of a modified Greek Revival style. The site is partially bordered by a picket fence, with jigsaw work spear-and-ogee palings. There are several large trees on the site and five outbuildings.

The front (south) facade has a heavily corniced gable roof piece with an entry porch and colonnade extending to the west. The gabled portion is framed by corner pilasters of engaged square Doric order. The columns at the entry porch are slender square Doric order with pedestal and capital. A doorway faces south on the west side of the residence. It has a stoop and a corner Doric column supporting an entablature which frames a small roof.

A later addition on the northeast corner is of similar construction, but more spare of ornament.

The residence rests on a stone foundation which is rubble masonry on the sides and coursed dressed stone on the south facade. There is a partial basement. The foundations are capped by a minor drip-board and barge-board. Siding is shiplap and continues into the gable ends. Eaves are soffited and have built-in gutters.



[Cornice with built-in gutter]

[Entablature]

[Greek Revival style columns]

[Shuttered windows]

Figure 3-26. Porch and entry showing Greek Revival style columns and entablature.

Windows are four-over-four double-hung type with louvered wood shutters. Doors are wood panel with flat architrave and transom. The roof is wood shingle in both hip and pitched gable configuration, and is penetrated by three chimneys with corbelled caps. Interiors are well-crafted and remain in good condition, with peeling wallpaper and some water damage.

A lean-to on the north side of the northwest section is board-sided with a metal roof. A chicken coop of board-and-batten siding has chicken wire on window openings, a collapsed roof structure, and is in poor condition. A square-cut log shed has a collapsed board-and-batten roof and is in poor condition. An outhouse (west of the residence), with frame construction, pitched gable roof with evidence of shingles, and shiplap siding, is in poor condition. A framed shed with vertical board siding is in poor condition. Evidence of a shed south of the outhouse has a wood floor without superstructure. A garage or wagon shed of post and beam construction, single-story with extended entrance on the south side, has board and batten siding and a metal covered shed roof. Other outbuildings are listed separately elsewhere in this report.

Historical Overview

This house, supposedly built in 1867, was one of the first frame houses in Bannack. It was initially built for William Roe, a prominent banker, and later was the home of Fielding L. Graves, for whom the Graves Dredge was named.

Significance

This structure's architectural significance rests in its Greek Revival style and the integrity of design and materials in the original building and later additions. Its detailed wood frame construction is one of the best examples of the type of architectural style favored by Bannack's wealthier residents. Its associations with William Roe and F. L. Graves (and the dredging operations in Bannack) make it historically significant. This association and the structure's size, location, and condition make it a good site for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This structure was donated to the Department in 1973 by the Merle Erwin estate. The following work has been accomplished on the main residence: 1975-77--repaired the stone foundation and poured a concrete foundation under it at ground level, stabilized the walls in the northwest corner, replaced deteriorated roof sheathing where necessary, re-roofed with cedar shingles, replaced metal porch roof, repaired downspouts from porch; 1978--rebuilt chimneys.



[Heavy raking cornice]

[Doric corner pilaster]

Figure 3-27. South facade.

[Stone foundation]



Figure 3-28. Looking northeast at the residence.



[Layers of wall covering
revealing possible original
wallpaper]

[Wood panel door with transom
and milled architrave]

[Vertical wood wainscot with
quarter round base]

Figure 3-29. Interior doorway
and wall covering.

[Windows with milled
architrave]

Figure 3-30. Interior view.

[Milled base]



Figure 3-31. Interior showing
condition.

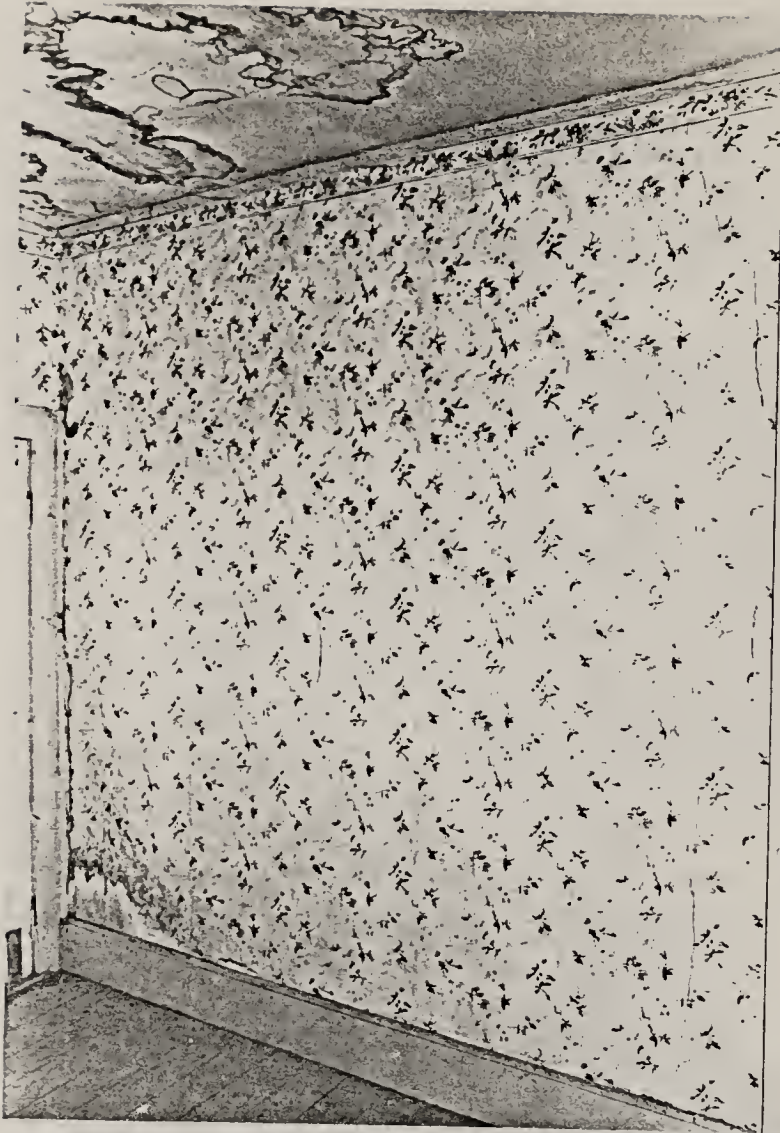


Figure 3-32. Interior showing condition.

[Wood deterioration because of lack of paint]

[Glazing compound missing]

Figure 3-33. Four-over-four wood double-hung windows with wood shutter.

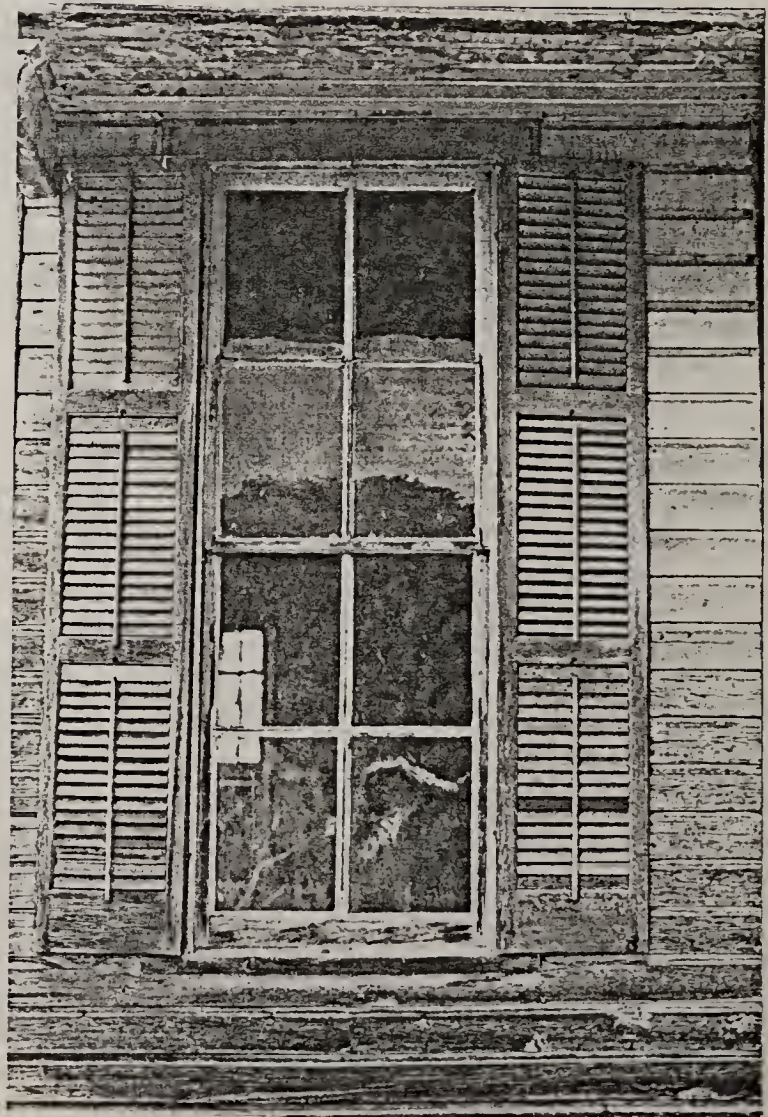




Figure 3-34. Looking east at outbuildings, sheds, and chicken coop.



Figure 3-35. Looking north at Methodist Church.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story frame church with an ashlar masonry red sandstone base and clapboard siding. It displays elements of both Gothic and Classical Revival styles. The plan is a rectangular room with a vestibule. The vestibule is articulated on the north (front) facade as a westwerk or portico with a tall entryway of double wood panel doors topped by a lancet transom with wooden key. The north facade is otherwise unfenestrated and consists of two pitched gable ends with projecting raking cornice and large verge board. Entry is gained by a seven step wood stair with wood hand rail and open ballustrade.

The sill at the top of the base is an apron-board and drip-cap. Clapboard siding terminates with vertical corner boards. Gable ends are sided in a continuation of the clapboard.

Side elevations begin with a random rubble masonry base, are sided with clapboard, and have three, six-over-six, double-hung windows per side. The pitched gable roof has wood shingles and is penetrated by two tall brick chimneys corbelled at base and top.

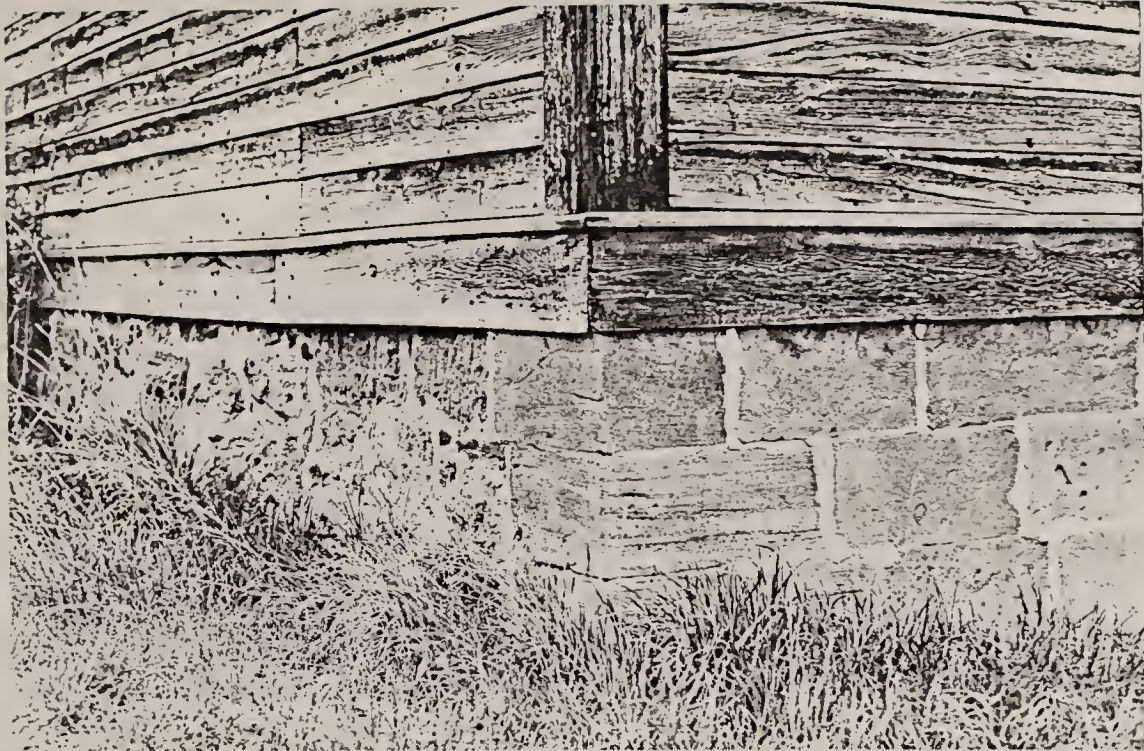


Figure 3-36. Outside corner at base and sill.

The interior has a raised pulpit platform and fixed chair seating in an asymmetrical arrangement. A beaded wood wainscot terminates with a small ledge integral with the window sill. Interior window mouldings suggest Greek Revival influence. Walls and ceiling are plaster on wood lath. The ceiling has two plaster light medallions.



Figure 3-37. Looking north at the Methodist Church interior.

Two outbuildings are located behind the church. One, a frame outhouse with board-and-batten siding and shed roof, is in fair condition. The other, a frame structure with pitched gable roof, board-and-batten siding with facade partially covered with tongue-and-groove siding, is in a deteriorating condition.

Historical Overview

This structure was built during the summer of 1877 under the direction of William Van Orsdel, a well-known Methodist circuit-rider. Van Orsdel played a prominent role as a messenger during the Nez Perce "scare" following the Battle of the Big Hole. After the Indians moved on, he organized and directed Bannack residents and settlers from the surrounding area in completing the first structure in Bannack built specifically as a church.

Significance

The structure is architecturally significant because it integrates the Gothic and Classical styles and has integrity of design and materials. Its construction in 1877 by the community under the supervision of William Van Orsdel, and its long-term use as a church, make it historically significant. Its good condition and clear association with a specific historical theme make it an excellent structure for interpretation. It is included in the 1963 HABS report.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was donated to the Department by the Methodist Church Conference in 1969. During the years 1973 and 1974, the church was stabilized and partially restored as follows: original rock foundation repaired and repointed; new concrete foundation poured inside north, east, and west foundation walls to stabilize them and to support the structure; walls and corners stabilized with bracing; siding removed and reinstalled; rafters and joists repaired; new collar ties installed; structure reroofed with cedar shingles; interior replastered on wood lath; windows and doors repaired; east chimney reconstructed.



Figure 3-38. Looking southeast at Masonic Lodge and school.

Architectural Description

This structure is a two-story wood frame Greek Revival style Masonic Lodge with a schoolroom on the first floor and the Masonic meeting room on the second floor. It rests on a slightly sloping site bordered by a picket fence with jigsaw-work spear-and-ogee palings.

The Lodge rests on a stone foundation which is not visible on the front (north) facade. On the north facade it seems to rest on a minor wood water table and barge board of simple detailing, which is in line with the Greek Revival style. The north facade is of a tripartite design framed at the corners with monumental engaged square Greek Doric order pilasters which relate to the overall building scale. Similar pilasters of a smaller scale support a flat entablature over the entry door.

The wood panel doorway is flanked by four pane sidelites and surmounted by a two-lite transom. On either side of the doorway there is a window. The second story is punctuated by three windows. Windows are six-over-six double-hung with flat architrave topped by an additional shouldered architrave that suggests a spring line of a non-existent arch.



Figure 3-39. North (front) facade.

[Entablature]

[Transom and side lites]

[Engaged square Greek
Doric order pilasters]

[Wood panel door]

Figure 3-40. Entry door.

[Water table and
barge board]

[Wood walk]





[Ogee corona]

[Verge board]

[Entablature]

[Pilaster capital]

Figure 3-41. Cornice, entablature, and pilaster capital.



Figure 3-42. Masonic emblem.



Figure 3-43. Cupola



Figure 3-44. Typical window.

The pedimented gable end is suggested by cornice returns with short sections of the entablature. The raking cornice is heavily articulated with a deep verge board and ogee corona. The Masonic emblem occupies the gable intersection. A louvered wood cupola completes the composition of the north facade. It has an access door on the south face and a low slope pyramidal roof.

The west facade has four windows and one door on the first story, no openings on the second, and is topped by an entablature and projecting cornice. The south facade has two windows on the first story, two on the second, and is otherwise unadorned. The east facade has one doorway on the second floor near the southeast corner, no windows, and is topped by an entablature and projectile cornice. An exterior stairway terminating in a porch extends to the doorway. Old photos indicate that during the structure's history, doors and windows on the east and west facades have been added, covered over, and/or relocated.

The roof is cedar shingles with ridge board cap and is punctured by the aforementioned cupola and a brick chimney corbelled just above the roof line and at the cap. The building is in good condition, but with some deteriorating siding and wood details.

Historical Overview

This structure was built in 1874 and served a unique, dual purpose: the first floor was a school and the second floor a Masonic Lodge. Before construction, school had been held in various buildings and private homes in Bannack. This building was to become an "educational focus" for generations of children from Bannack and the surrounding community. The Masons had long been active in the Bannack community and many had played an active role in the vigilante action which brought law and order to the community. The outside stairway provides the only access to the upper floor and attests to the desire for a "secure" meeting place.

Significance

The structure is distinguished by its Greek Revival style and its integrity of design and materials. The wood detailing on various elements of the building, such as the windows, doors, and cornice, are good examples of the craftsmanship of early builders in the west. The building's association with the Masons and early Bannack and Montana education make it historically significant. Its size, integrity, and association with specific historic themes make it an excellent site for interpretation. The structure is included in the 1963 HABS report.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973 and subsequently restored and stabilized as follows: 1974--repaired stone foundation, poured concrete foundation inside of stone foundation; removed, original siding remnants from east and south facades and reinstalled on west facade; installed new custom-milled siding on east and south facades; repaired and strengthened floor joists; built truss in attic to support second floor partitions; repaired roof substructure and reshingled with cedar shingles; razed and rebuilt chimney with concrete footing; reinstalled Masonic emblem; repaired windows and doors; built and installed new stairway to second floor on east wall; removed non-historic flooring to expose original flooring. 1974-1975--replastered interior; replaced original bell in cupola; re-established merry-go-round in original location; reconstructed picket fence.



[Corbelling]

Figure 3-45. Chimney.

[Corbelling]

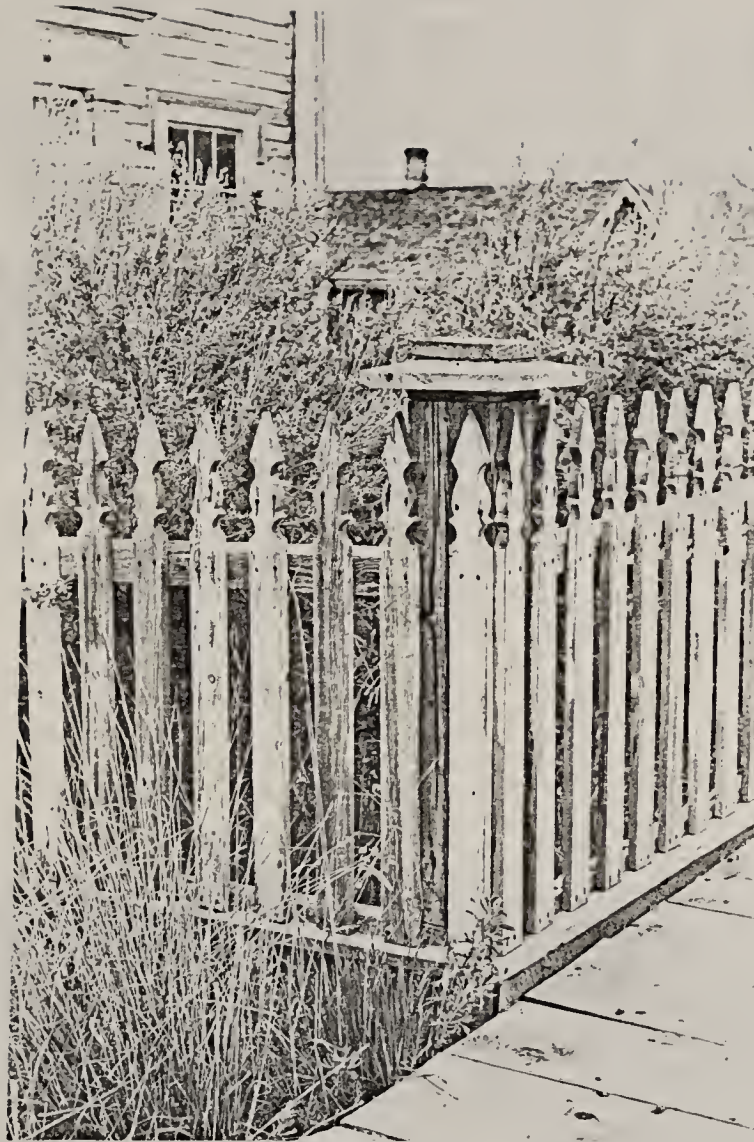


Figure 3.46. Detail at corner of picket fence.

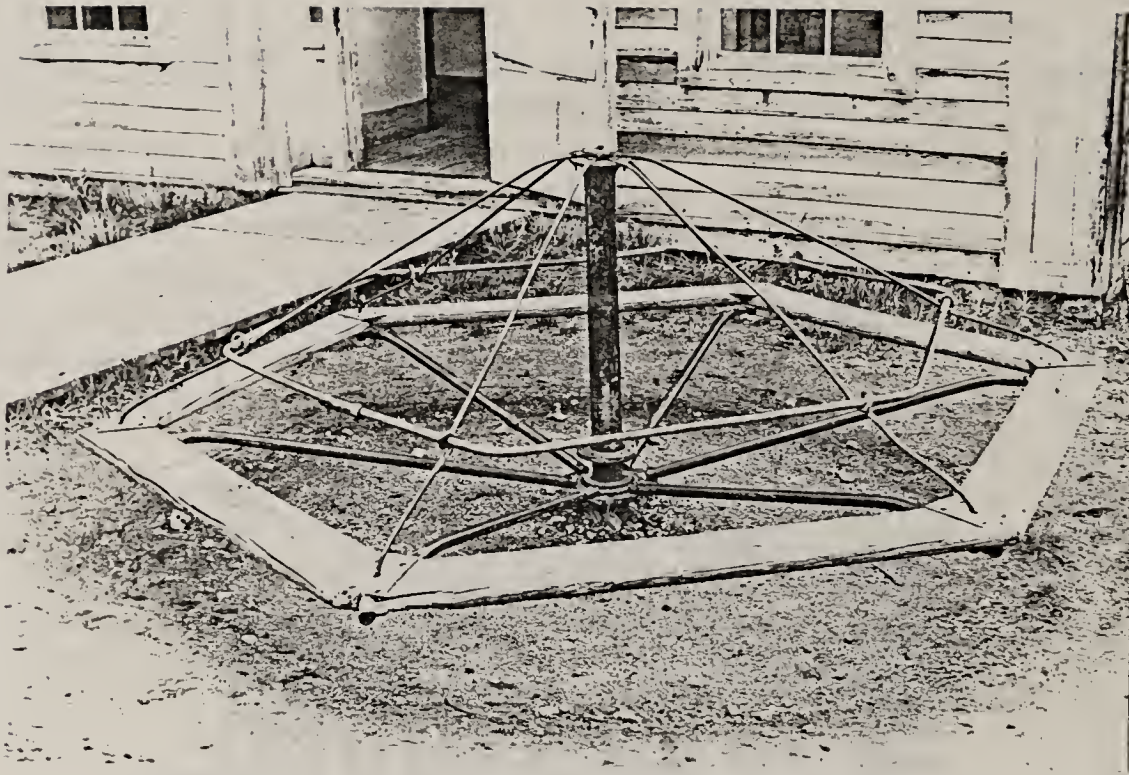


Figure 3-47. Merry-go-round in school play yard.



Figure 3-48. Looking north at Masonic Lodge interior.

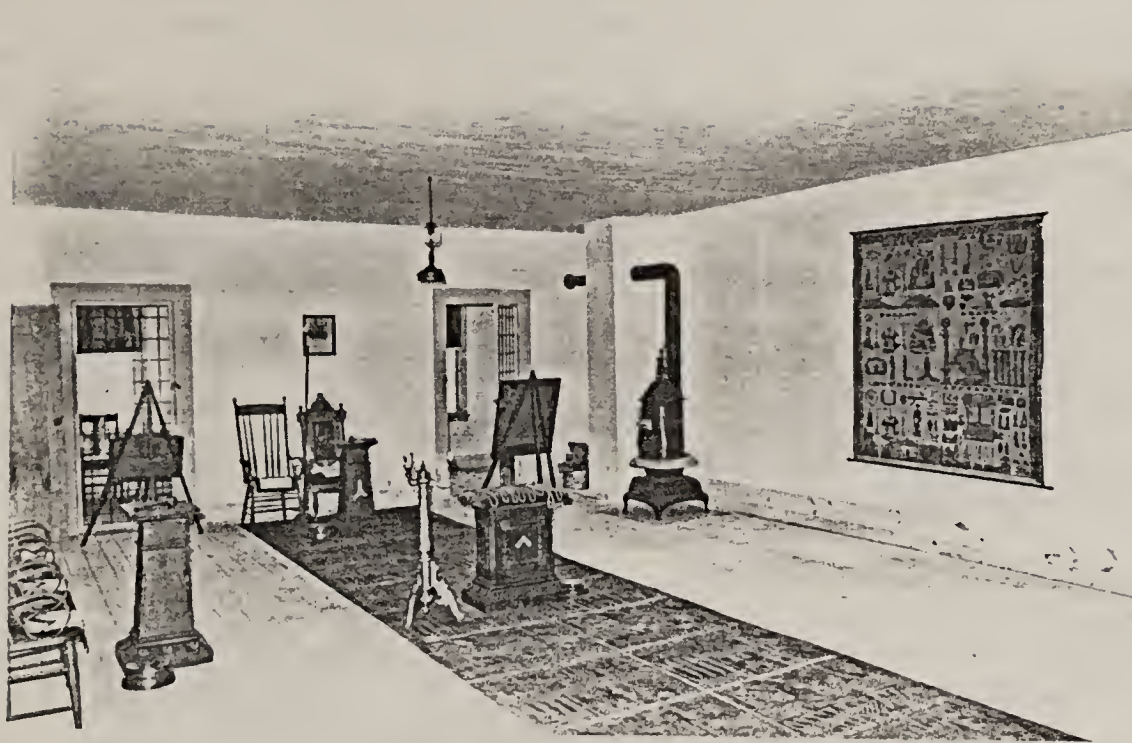


Figure 3-49. Looking south at Masonic Lodge interior.



Figure 3-50. Interior of school rooms on first floor.



Figure 3-51. Looking southeast at jails.

Architectural Description

The east (left) jail (HS #5) is a one-story log structure with dovetail corner notching, a hand-hewn log roof structure with sod roofing, and a board door with strap hinge. There is some mud daubing with cement mortar daubing added. Windows are framed into the walls and barred. Interior surfaces are lined with board planking nailed on four-inch centers with square nails. There is one large cell and two smaller cells with evidence that four cells and a corridor once existed. The east jail is in good condition, but with graffiti on walls. Evidence of some fire damage is apparent in both jails.

The west (right) jail (HS #6) is a hand-hewn log structure with crude dovetail notching and a temporary timber roof. There is a log and pier foundation with some concrete poured at grade in the front. Windows are small openings cut into the walls and barred. There is a board door with strap hinge. Tie-down eyelets exist on the plank floor. The west jail is in fair condition. The timber roof has been temporarily covered with roofing paper to exclude moisture.

Historical Overview

It is believed that both jails were built during the 1860s, and folklore relates that Henry Plummer supervised the construction of "the first." Regardless of Plummer's affiliation, the jails were a stabilizing influence on the frontier community.

Significance

The structures are architecturally significant because their hand-hewn logs and dovetail notching are two of the best examples of early log construction in Bannack. The structures also retain integrity of design and materials. Identification of these structures with the law and order theme in Bannack makes them historically significant and excellent choices for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property (both jails) was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. The structures subsequently have been altered, restored, and stabilized as follows: 1954(?)--collapsed roof (assumed sod) on west jail replaced with timbers; 1969--concrete footings poured under portions of both structures; remnants of central frame structure between jails removed; roof of east jail rebuilt with hewn timbers, reinforced concrete slab, and sod surface.

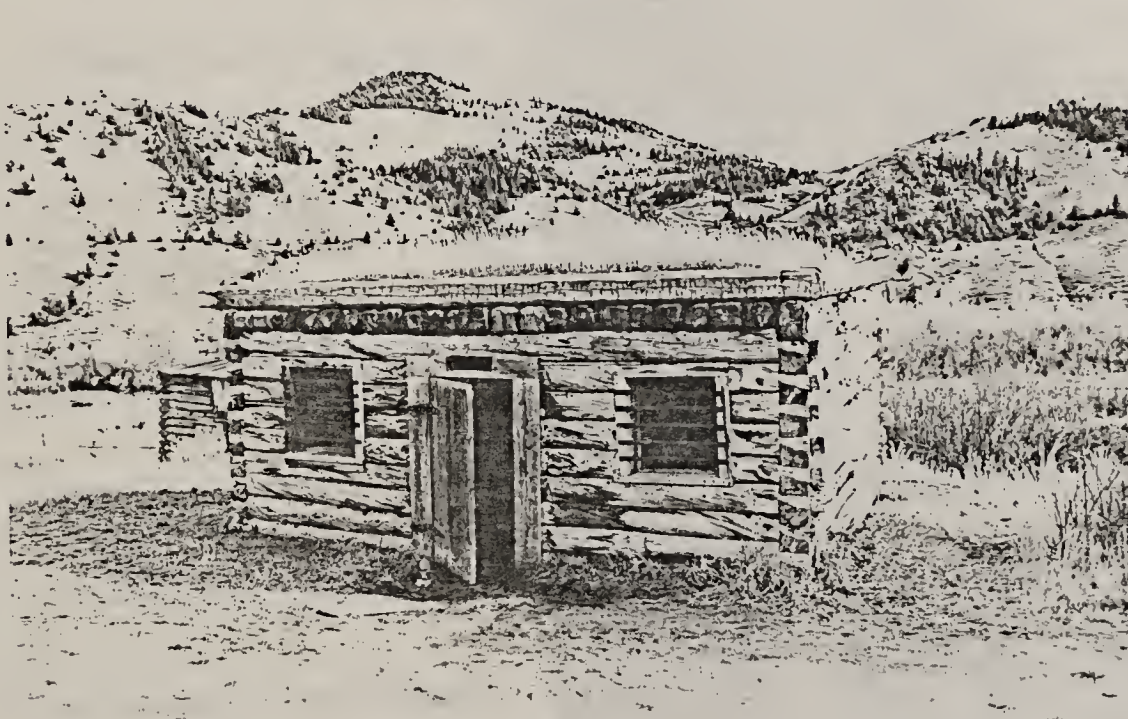
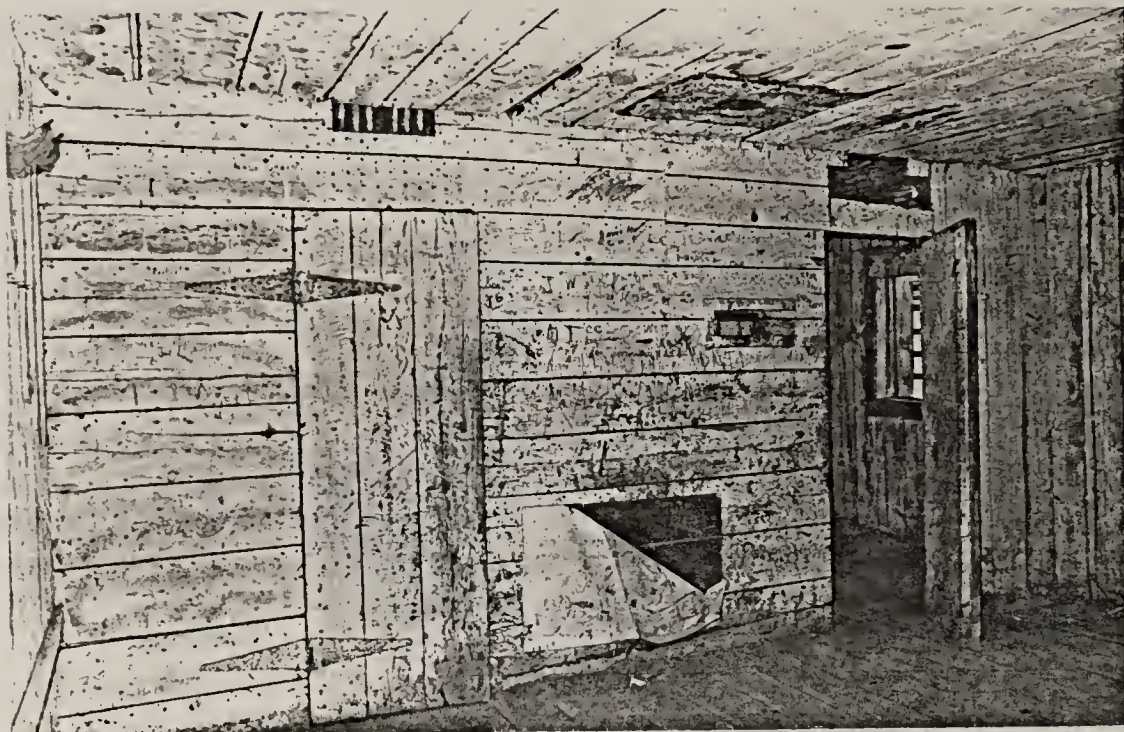
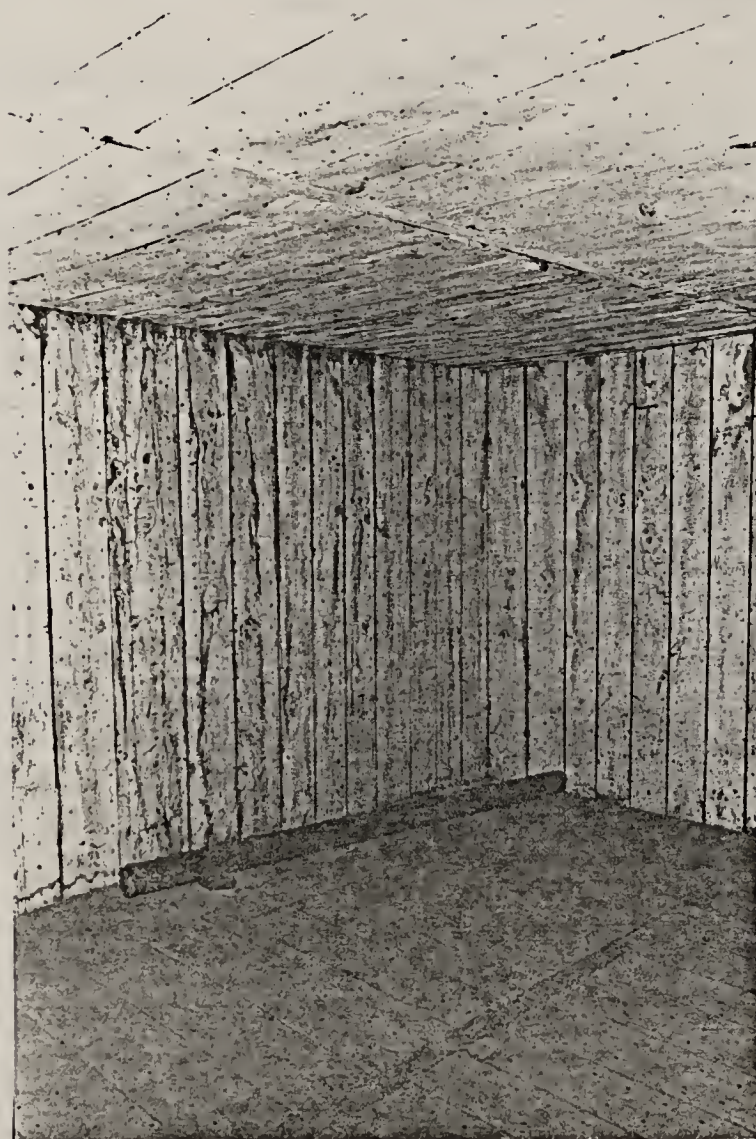


Figure 3-52. Looking south at the east jail structure.



North-south
dividing wall
with doors

Figure 3-53. East jail interior



[Evidence of whitewash]

[Joint in floor where cell
partition removed]

Figure 3-54. Interior of
east jail.

[Rabbited parapet log]



Figure 3-55. Detail of notching and roof system.



Figure 3-56. Looking northwest at the Skinner Saloon.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log structure with engaged square Doric order false front. Two larger Doric pilasters support an entablature with pulvinated frieze and dentil ornament, and frame a smaller, four-pilaster Doric order which denotes entry and fenestration. A central pair of wood panel doors with half-glass lites is topped with a four-lite transom and flanked by two, twenty-lite windows. The log structure has vertical corner posts, and a vertical post at the wall midpoint, to which the logs have been nailed. There is no visible daubing. The five-purlin roof structure supports a pitched gable roof with board-and-batten finish. The interior of the saloon has a new floor and back bar. Two single-pane fixed windows exist in the back section. The building is in fair to good condition, with the exception of the north facade.

Historical Overview

This building has long been known as the headquarters of Henry Plummer and his gang of road agents, one of whom was Cyrus Skinner. It originally may have been built south of Grasshopper Creek, on Yankee Flats, and later moved to the present location. Although it served as a general merchandise store during the 1870s, its more romantic associations have been remembered.

Significance

The structure was built in the early 1860's and retains considerable integrity of design and materials, despite a reconstructed facade. Its association with Henry Plummer, his gang, and subsequent vigilantism makes it historically significant and an excellent choice for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. In 1969, the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks built the concrete foundation, poured the east wall, rebuilt the south facade and put on a new roof. In 1976, that agency repaired the floors, windows, doors, boardwalk, and north wall.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #8 MILL
SOUTH OF BLOCK B LOT 20



Figure 3-57. Looking southeast at mill structures.

Architectural Description

This structure is a two-story mill building of post-and-beam construction, with vertical board and deteriorated roofing felt wall surfaces. The structure sits on some concrete piers and partial concrete foundations. There are two-over-two wood double-hung windows and six-pane wood fixed windows, some of which have been removed. The gable roof is covered with board sheathing and a layer of roofing felt, some of which has come off.

There are several shed roof structures added to the west side of the main mill, constructed of similar materials. Some of the shed roofs have caved in, causing some damage to the interiors of these rooms.

The interior of the main structure is two stories high. Inside this space are six wooden cyanide tanks used for extraction of ore. These tanks are supported off the ground by posts and beams and are connected at the top by plank walkways. The entrance to the building consists of a loading area with a boiler and separation tanks to the west of the loading dock in the shed-roofed rooms. The structure is in poor to fair condition, with some roof deterioration, exposed siding, some structural damage, and some wood rot.

The foundry building is a post-and-pole structure with a corrugated metal roof that has partially caved in. The foundry equipment is still there. The structure is in poor condition.

The lab and office is a wood frame structure with corrugated metal over the wood siding and a pitched gable roof. There are two-over-two double-hung windows and a panel door that have been broken out. There is no visible foundation.



Figure 3-58. Looking northeast at the mill.

Historical Overview

The mill was first operated by the Bannack Gold Mining Company in 1917 and represented a significant investment in the potential of quartz lodes in the area.

Significance

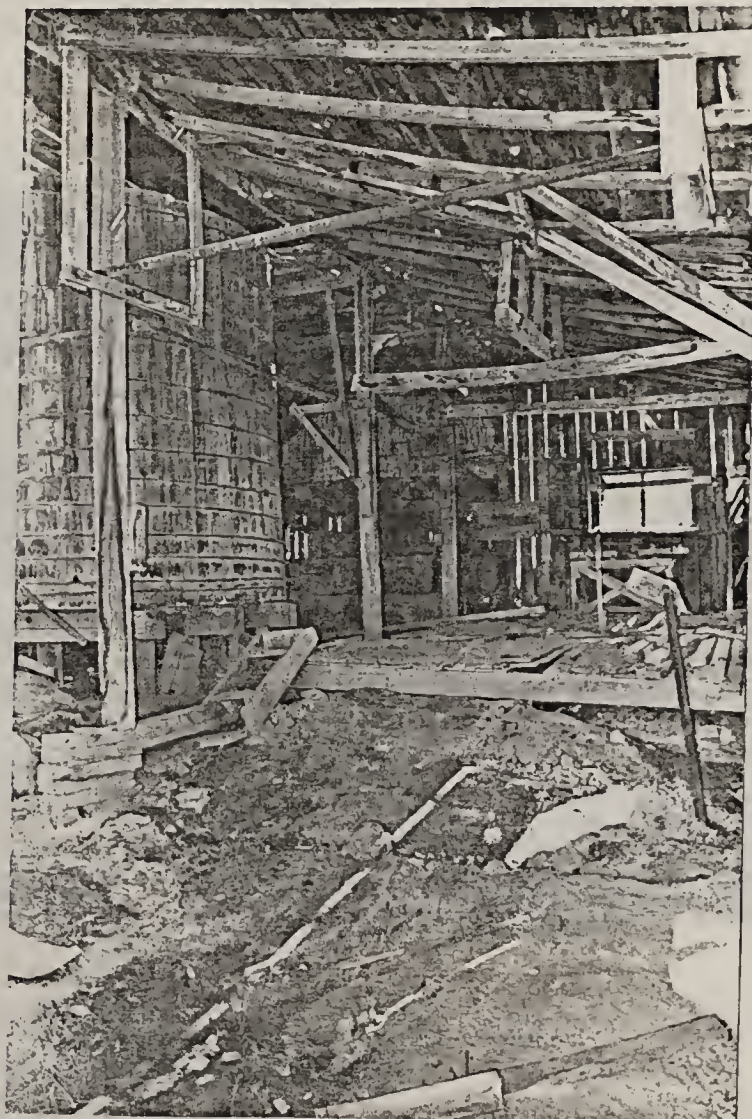
This structure's association with quartz mining in post-1900 Bannack make it historically significant and illustrative of the later and more capital-intensive mining techniques. Although it is not in good condition, it has considerable interpretive potential because of its size, its remaining mining equipment, and the importance of mining in Bannack.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The mill and associated structures were purchased by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1976. No stabilization work has been done to date.

[Wooden cyanide tanks]

Figure 3-59. Loading dock area on north side of building.



[Loading dock]

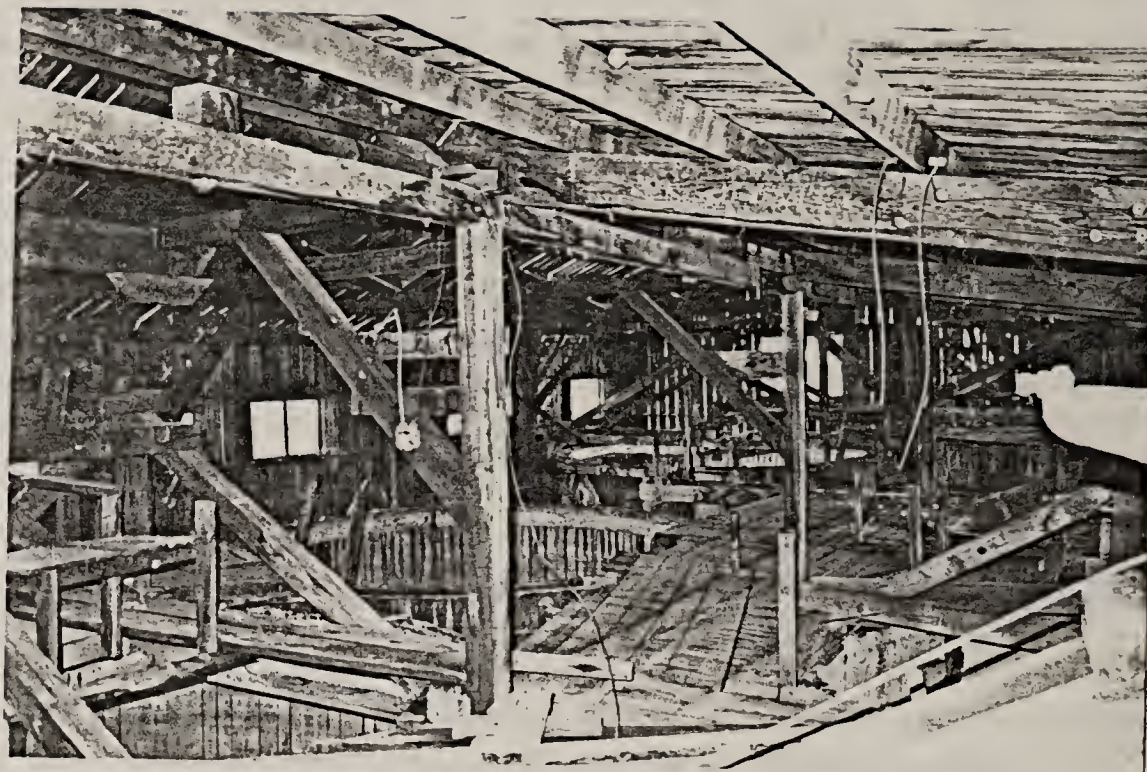


Figure 3-60. Looking at the wooden cyanide tanks from the upper walkway.

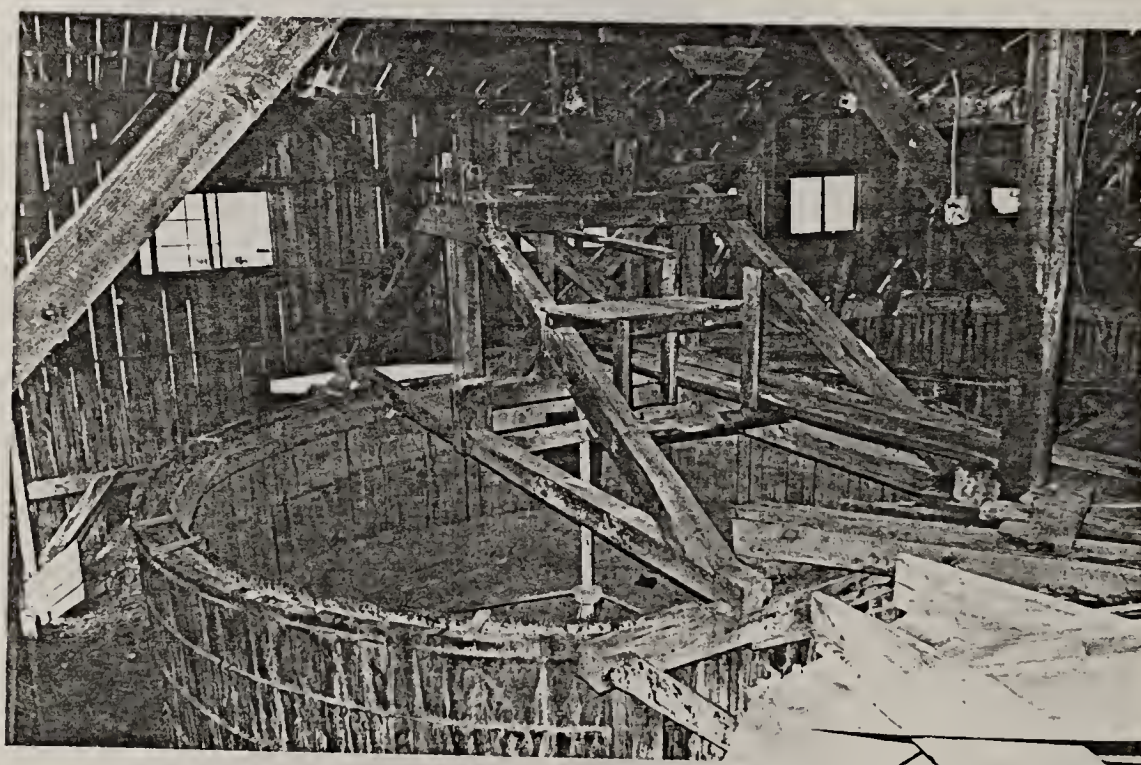


Figure 3-61. Looking at a wooden cyanide tank and its headframe for the gears.

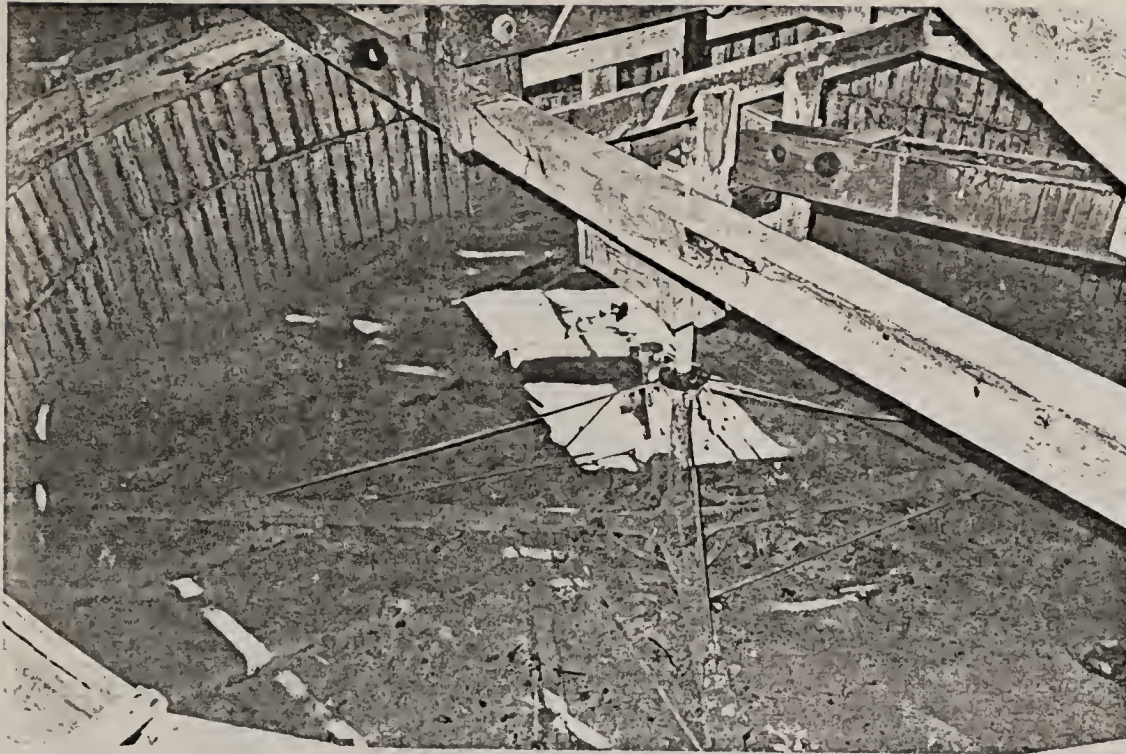


Figure 3-62. Interior of one of the wooden cyanide tanks.

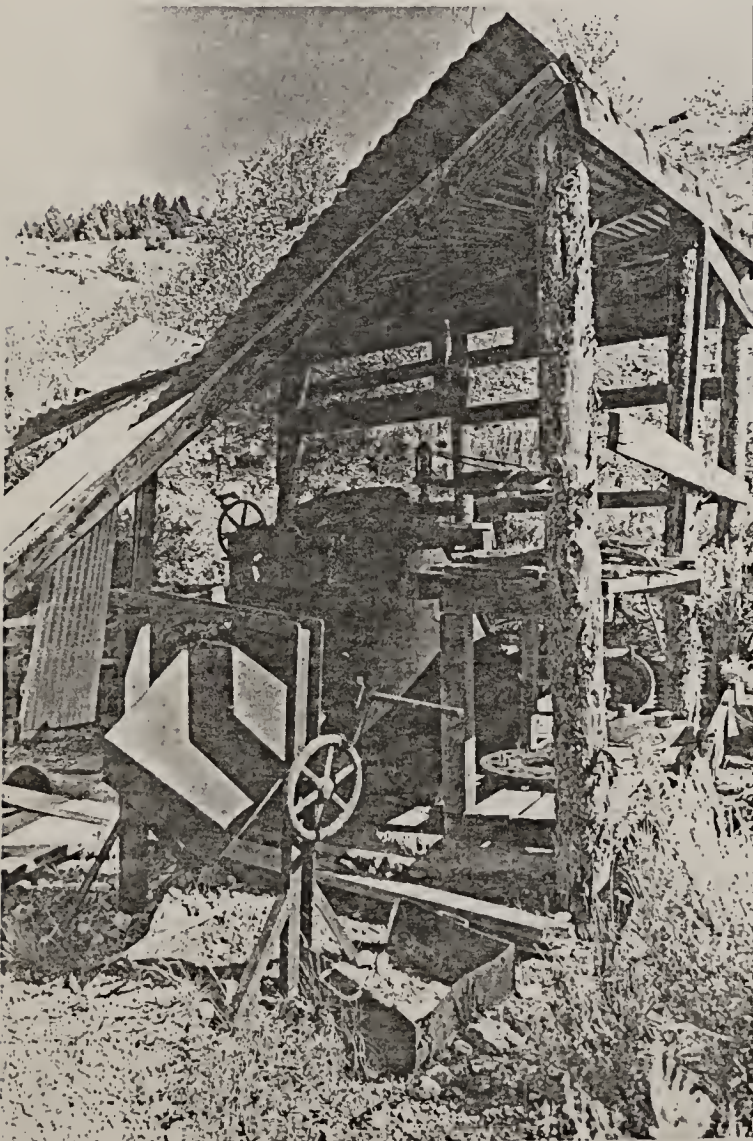


Figure 3-63. Looking northeast at a foundry structure.



Figure 3-64. Looking southeast at the office and lab building.



Figure 3-65. Looking southeast at two-story Montana Hotel.

Architectural Description

This is a two-story frame and log hotel with clapboard siding. The front (north) facade is of tripartite arrangement, and is of a modified Greek Revival design. The base is a simple horizontal board water table with barge board. The first story is marked by two windows and the doorway in asymmetrical arrangement. The doorway, in the northwest corner, is flanked by four-pane side lites and has a two-lite transom. The doorway is framed by two modified Greek Doric engaged pilasters supporting an entablature. The scale of the pilasters relates to the doorway, which is wood paneled.

The second story is punctuated by three windows. The gable end is sided by a continuation of the clapboard siding and is topped with a projecting raking cornice of simple design. Side elevations are capped by a projecting cornice. Windows are six-over-six double-hung type with flat architrave.

The building has been constructed in two sections, the rearmost being slightly narrower. Access to the second floor is gained by an interior stairway. The front sections of both floors are partitioned into smaller rooms. The rear sections on both floors consist of a

large room. The first floor front section was used as a schoolroom. Lath and plaster walls and ceilings exist throughout the front section first floor and the entire second floor. A composition wall covering exists in the rear section first floor. The interior is in fair condition with deteriorating plaster and water damage.

The structure rests on a stone foundation, and has a new cedar shingle roof penetrated by a brick chimney. Some blue and gold paint remnants exist on the north facade, and trim exhibits remnants of a dark paint color. The structure is in good condition.

Historical Overview

This building has been known as the "Montana Hotel" since early in Bannack's history. It has served as temporary home for unknown hundreds of miners and visitors passing through Bannack.

Significance

This is an imposing structure for Bannack and it retains integrity of design and materials. Its age and long use as a hotel make it historically significant, and its various uses over the years make it an excellent interpretive site for the "Bannack in Transition" theme.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954 and has been stabilized and restored as follows: 1972-73 -- replaced foundation logs, some concrete foundations poured, new cedar shingle roof, windows and doors repaired.



Figure 3-66. Doorway

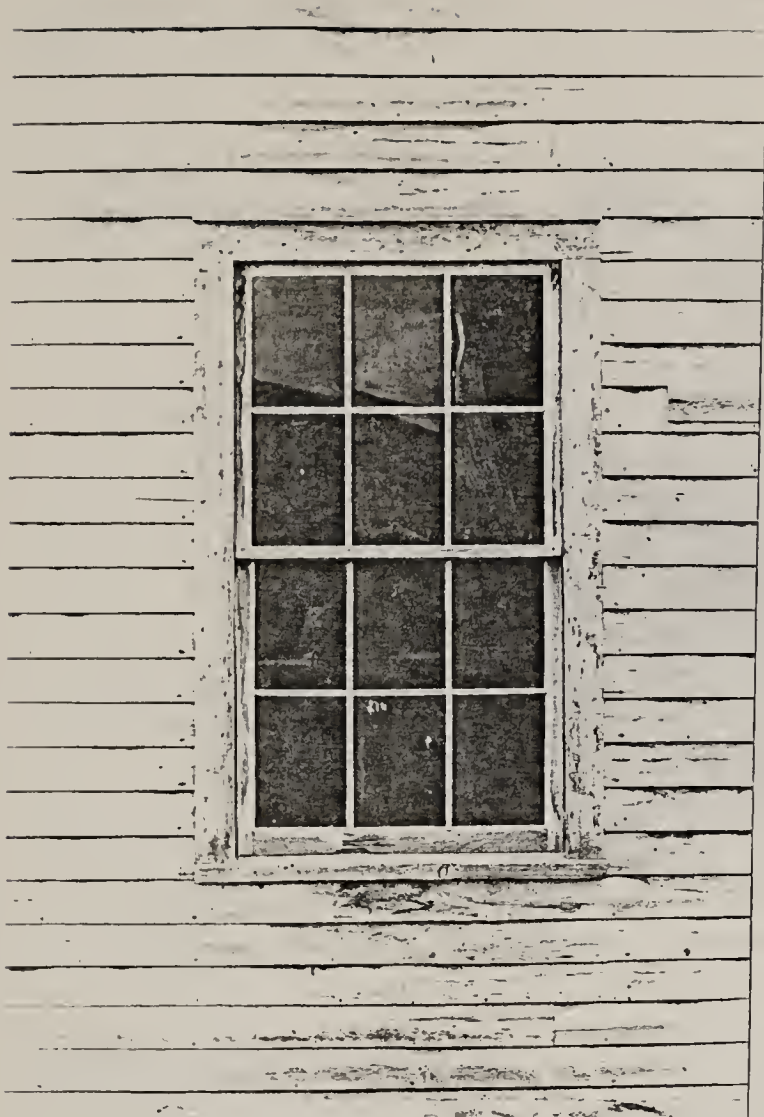


Figure 3-67. Typical window
exterior elevation.

[Boxed eave]

[Clapboard siding on
second floor]

[Hand-hewn log on
first floor]

Figure 3-68. Southeast corner.





[Clapboard siding
with corner board]

[Water table and
barge board]

[Stone foundation]

Figure 3-69. Corner at base.



Figure 3-70. Interior looking
at stair to
second floor.



Figure 3-71. Looking southeast at the Gibson House.

Architectural Overview

This is a one-story hand-hewn log house with a clapboard front (north) facade. The house is spare in ornament and simple in detailing. A symmetrical arrangement of central doorway and flanking windows is surrounded by a field of clapboard which extends into the high pitched gable with projecting cornice.

The building rests on a concrete foundation and has log sills on the sides and rear, and a horizontal board water table and barge board on the front. Hand-hewn log sides have lime and sand mortar daubing and wood chinking. The south facade is hand-hewn log and the south gable has board-and-batten siding. The roof has cedar shingles and is penetrated by two yellow brick chimneys corbelled at the top. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type with flat architrave and drip at head. The doors are wood panel, and the entry door has a one-lite transom.

The interior is divided by vertical board partitions. A summer beam runs along the north-south axis. Some interior walls are covered with fabric and paper, and the northeast room walls are "branded" with ranch brands. The house is in fair to good condition.

Historical Overview

This building has been part of Bannack since the 1860s. It probably was first used as a blacksmith shop, as evidenced by brands into the walls. Its later function as a rooming house provided shelter to residents of and visitors to Bannack.

Significance

This structure typifies the changing uses made of early structures (i.e., blacksmith shop, residence, and rooming house) in Bannack. Blacksmithing was one of the first trades established in frontier towns. The structure's close association with the Montana Hotel in several interpretive themes makes it a good structure for future interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954 and has been restored or stabilized as follows: 1972-73--poured concrete foundation; new cedar shingle roof; door and windows repaired; floor repaired in front portion of house.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #11
BLOCK B LOT 4

RYBURN RESIDENCE



Figure 3-72. Looking southwest at the Ryburn residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log residence on a T-shaped plan with intersecting pitched gable roofs. The logs are square notched, with cement mortar daubing and evidence of whitewash

finish. Interior log walls are notched through the exterior walls and show end grain. The east and north gable ends are horizontal shiplap boards, and the south gable end is vertical boards. The roof is wood shingle with ridgeboard cap. Two corbelled brick chimneys penetrate the roof at the ridge line. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type. Doors are wood panel. The structure rests on a stone foundation. There is an earth and board cellar in the southeast corner of the residence with an outside entrance.

The residence is in fair condition, with deteriorating logs, stone work, and trim. Interiors have water damage, and there are new materials on some walls and ceilings. An outbuilding, used as a garage, exists to the south of the residence. It is wood frame with pitched gable roof in very poor condition, with deteriorating wood and doors missing.

Historical Overview

This house has long been associated with Dr. Ryburn, an early Bannack "horse and buggy doctor" who served residents for many years, and who unwillingly braved the elements and the long miles in response to the medical needs of the outlying communities.

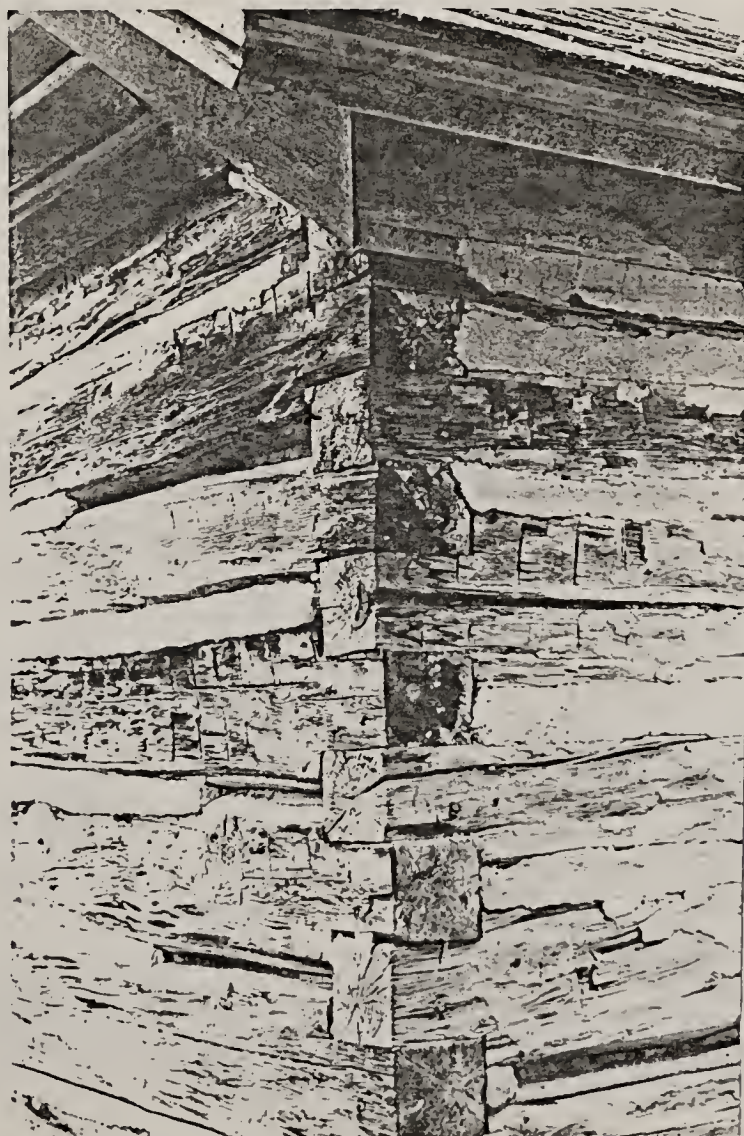
[Missing mortar]

[Deteriorating logs]

[Square corner notching]

[Evidence of whitewash]

Figure 3-73. Corner detail of Ryburn residence.





[Water damaged
ceilings]

[Milled door archi-
trave and base]

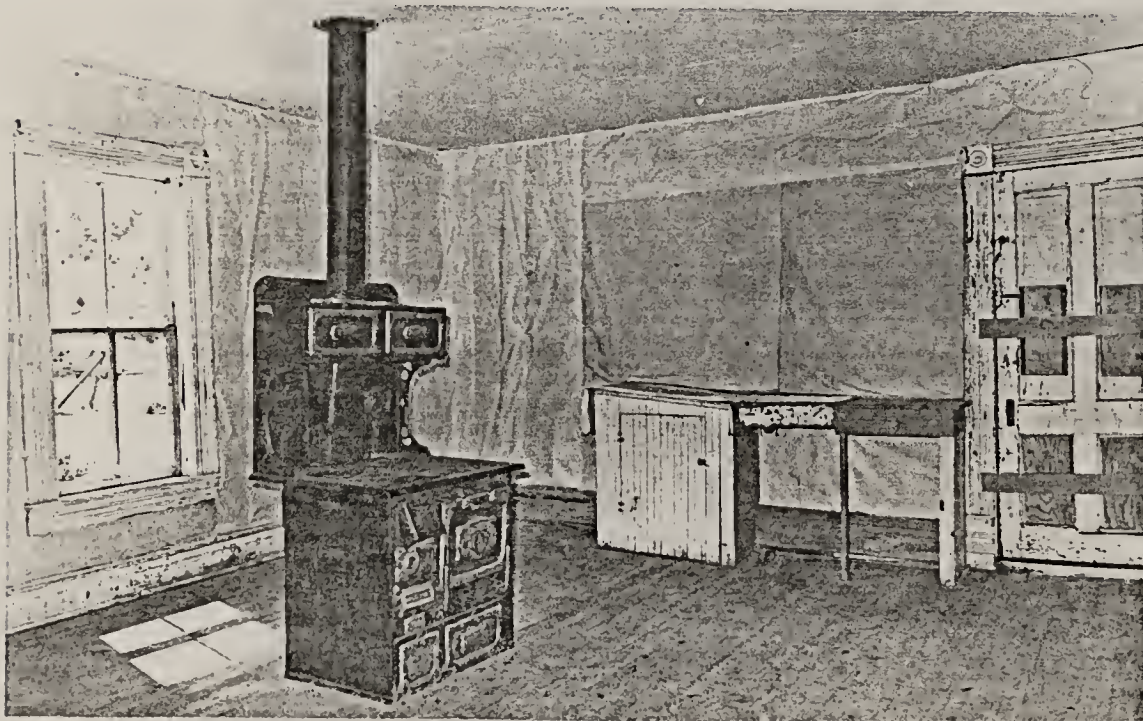
Figure 3-74. Interior of Ryburn residence.

Significance

This structure maintains integrity of design and materials. Its association with Dr. Ryburn, an early Bannack physician, identifies it with the theme of frontier medicine, making it an excellent site for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954, and has been stabilized and partially restored as follows: 1972-73--stone foundation repaired, concrete footing poured as necessary; rotten wall logs replaced; new cedar shingles installed on house and garage.



[New materials]

[Wood panel door]

Figure 3-75. Kitchen of Ryburn residence.



Figure 3-76. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log house with clapboard faced front in a T-shaped plan. Log corners are square-notched with vertical board covers. Daubing is lime and sand with some areas of lime and cement. The house has pitched gable wood shingle roofs with vertical boards in the gable ends. The east gable end has vertical beaded shiplap boards. Two yellow brick corbelled chimneys penetrate the ridgeline.

Windows are large four-over-four double-hung type which extend from the sill log to just short of the eave. Evidence of whitewash finish exists on the exterior of the house. Doors are half wood panel rail and stile with six glass lites. One door is missing. Screen doors are decorative.

The house is in fair condition. There is no visible foundation, sill logs are rotted, and shingles and log daubing are deteriorating. The interior of the house is in poor condition, with severe floor heaving and water damage.

Significance

This structure maintains good integrity of design and materials. Its Italianate windows and decorative doors give the structure an individual character. Its size and location make it an excellent location for a Visitor's Orientation Center.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. The chimney, doors and windows were repaired in 1972.

Figure 3-77. Exterior view of typical window.





Figure 3-78. Exterior elevation of entry with door and screen door.

Figure 3-79. Detail at corner.



[Water damage from
roof leaks]

[Note doors and
windows]

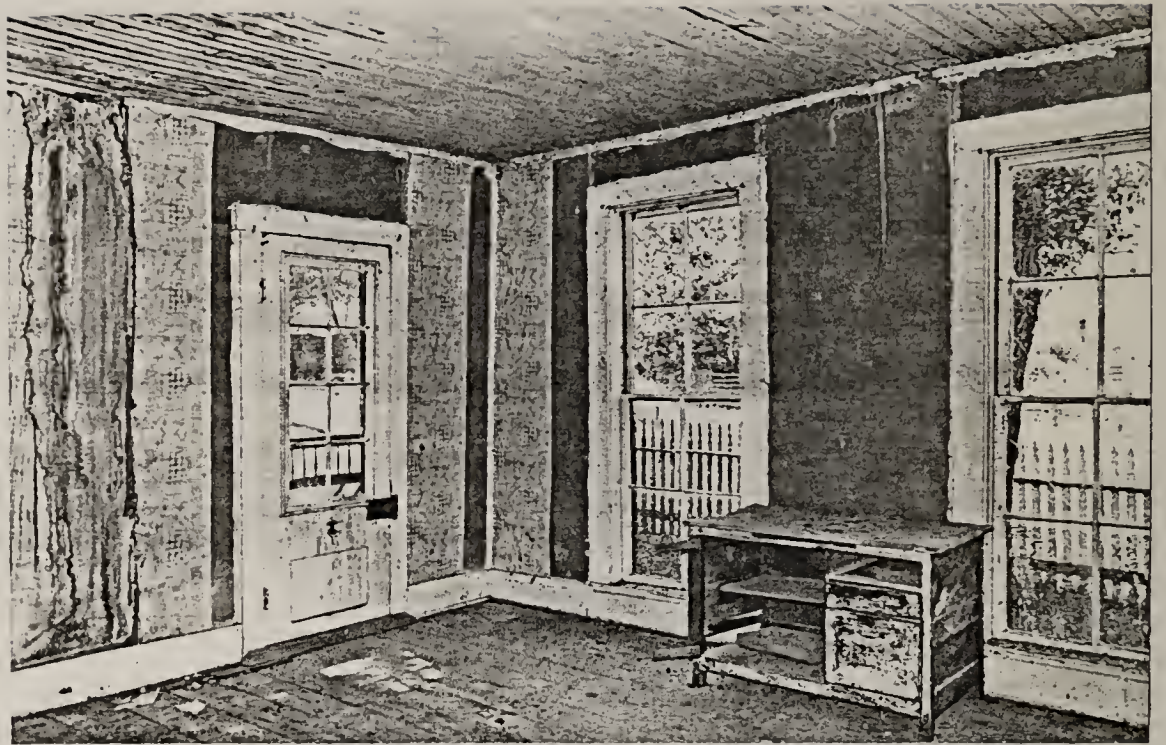
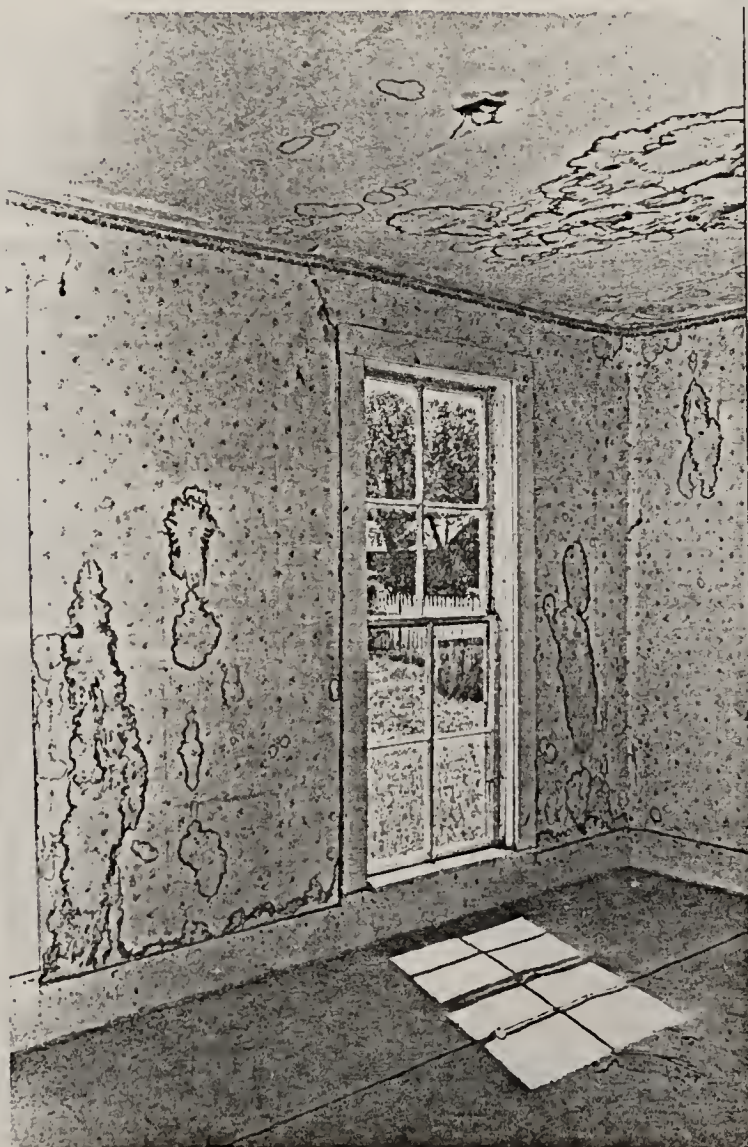


Figure 3-80. Looking at the front room interior.



[Water stains from roof leaks]

[Original picture mould and
trim]

[Several layers of wallpaper
should be investigated]

Figure 3-81. Looking at a
bedroom on the east side.

[Major ceiling damage in
the front room]

Figure 3-82. Looking toward
the rear of the house from
the front room.



Figure 3-83. Looking west at the house in relation to the
road and adjacent parking lot.



Figure 3-84. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log house with an L-shaped plan. The north section of this house is built of hand-hewn logs, and hand-hewn logs also exist between windows and at log ends in the south section. The north section has been built in two parts. The house has pitched gable roofs with new wood shingles and ridge boards. Two corbelled chimneys penetrate the roof, one red brick and the other hand-fired yellow brick. The south gable end has vertical board siding, and the east and west gable ends are sided in horizontal shiplap boards. Logs are square notched and have lime and cement mortar daubing.

Windows are both two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung types. Doors are wood panel, one of which has a transom with single glass lite. The interior walls of the south section of the "L" have wood wainscoting with plaster on lath on the upper walls and ceilings. The north section has plaster on lath walls and ceilings. The north portion of the house rests on a stone foundation with new lime and cement mortar. The south section rests on a dry stone masonry foundation.

The house is in good condition, with some new logs on the bottom west wall and also on the north section of the "L." There is some heaving of the floors. The south wall and gable end appear to have burned at one time.

Significance

This structure maintains good integrity of design and materials. Its location near the old road to Virginia City makes it a good location for interpreting the transportation theme.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The residence was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. Stabilization work performed is as follows: 1969--new cedar shingle roof; 1972--repair of rock foundation and new concrete foundation poured under west, north, and part of east walls; rotten logs replaced as necessary in west and north walls; chimneys repaired; windows and doors repaired.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #14
BLOCK A LOT 18

RESIDENCE



Figure 3-85. Looking north at residence.

Architectural Description

This house is a one-story partially hand-hewn log house of an L-shaped plan, with intersecting pitched gable roof and double-dovetail joints with cement mortar daubing. The front (south) facade is of hand-hewn log with a pedimented gable end articulated by an extension of the ends of the log, which holds the place of the cornice, beyond the wall line. The tympanum has a horizontal plank infill.



Figure 3-86. South facade of residence showing pediment and modified raking cornice.

A modified, projecting raking cornice has been added atop the original raking cornice. The new raking cornice is at a slightly lower pitch than the original. Taking the new, lower pitch together with the addition of logs and board infill on the sides, you can see that the modification was made to add height or volume to the original work.

The toothed barge board is most probably a new material from another site. It is configured in a manner similar to vertical trim boards which join log and lap siding on the same plane. The gable end on the west side is of boards.

Windows are two-over-two double-hung type with flat architrave on the south facade, six-over-six or two-over-two double-hung with segmented architrave on the west facade, and two-over-two double-hung with flat architrave on the east facade.

Doors are wood panel. Two brick corbelled chimneys penetrate the cedar shingle roof. The interior of the residence has vertical board walls. The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation and is in fair to good condition.

Significance

The structure has integrity of design and materials. The use of different architraves over the windows and the double raking cornice give this structure a unique design. Its architectural eclecticism makes it a good site for interpretation of frontier architecture.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired in 1971 by Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and has been partially restored and stabilized as follows: 1972-73--reroofed with cedar shingles; repaired doors and windows; stabilized walls and roof structure; removed railroad ties on east wall and replaced with hand-hewn logs; poured concrete foundation where necessary.



[Added logs and infill]

[New raking cornice]

[Original pedimented gable end]

[Double-dovetail joinery]

Figure 3-87. Detail at roof/
wall intersection.

[Segmental architrave]

[Two over two double-
hung window]

[West wall not hand-
hewn]

Figure 3-88. Windows on
west facade.



[Pedimented architrave]

[Six over six double-hung
window]

[Rounded ends on sill apron]

Figure 3-89. Windows on
north facade.

[New shingle roof]

[New fascia covering
deteriorating added
logs and infill]



Figure 3-90. Showing east side.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #15
BLOCK B LOT 1

LOG CABIN

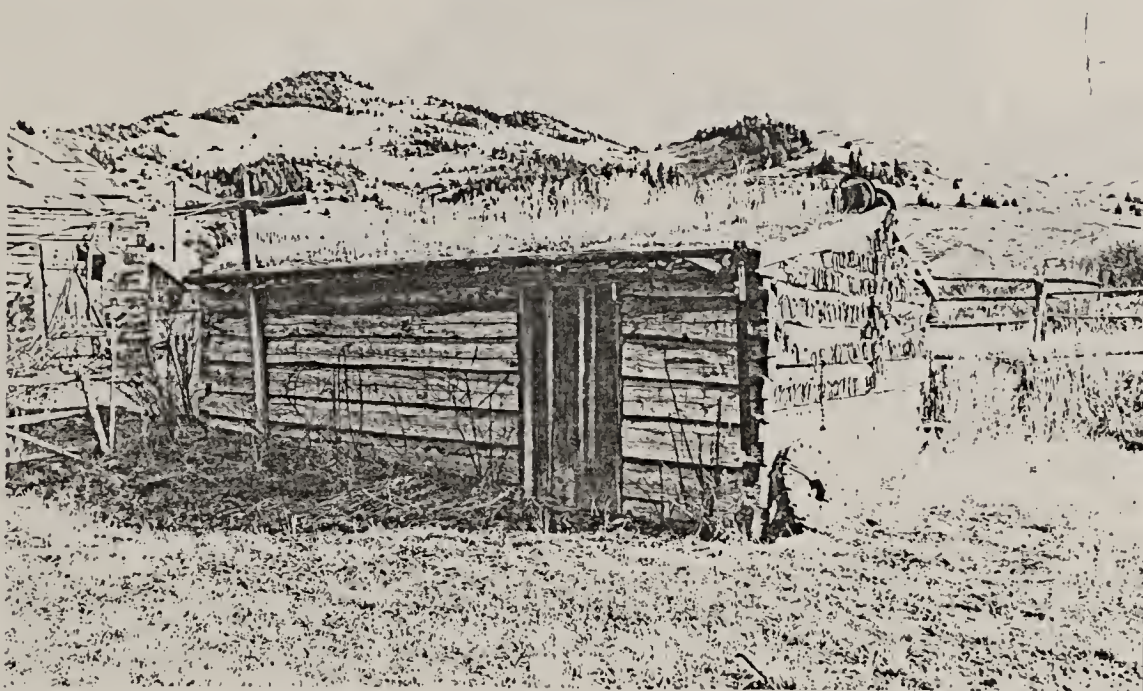


Figure 3-91. Looking southeast at log cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log (possibly cottonwood) structure with crude dovetail joints and Portland cement daubing. It has a pitched gable roof of sod on board-and-batten sheathing. Gable ends are hand-hewn log. The windows are boarded on the south and east sides. There is a doorway on the north side.

The structure is in fair condition, with some deterioration of sill logs. There is no visible foundation.

Significance

This log cabin has integrity of design and materials. It is representative of early bachelor miner living quarters and is a good site for future interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure is privately owned and no stabilization work has been done.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #16
BLOCK A LOT 6

DRUGSTORE AND ASSAY OFFICE



Figure 3-92. Looking northwest at the drugstore structure.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log drugstore with a false front. The false front consists of a wooden entablature supported by wooden corner columns and base. The front elevation of the structure has been altered with filling in of the windows and the addition of two swinging garage doors. The log section has vertical logs at the corners and center of the structure, with the horizontal logs connected by a mortise and tenon joint. The logs have some cement and lime daubing. There is no visible foundation. The roof slopes to the back and has sheet metal roofing.

The structure is in poor condition with a deteriorating roof, rotting wall logs, and rotted sill logs. The structure leans to the north and east. There is considerable settlement in the rear of the structure.

Historical Overview

Early photographs show this structure being used as a drugstore and assay office, both important functions to a frontier mining town.

Significance

The architectural significance of this structure is compromised because of the changes to the facade and loss of integrity of materials. However, some elements of the original design and most materials remain. The structure's association with assaying makes it a good site for interpretation of early mining in Bannack and in the West.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. The structure at one time was remodeled to serve as a garage. In 1971, the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks enclosed and insulated the front portion to house fire-fighting operations. On special occasions, the structure houses a blacksmith display. No other stabilization work has been done.



Figure 3-93. Looking northwest.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story, log and wood-frame, false front commercial building. The logs have flat square notches with vertical board covers at the corners. The false front has wood clapboard siding with the top portion acting as an exaggerated wooden entablature. The entablature sits on four columns, one on each side of the windows.

The recessed entry has two ten-pane wooden doors and two-pane fixed windows on the perpendicular sides. There are horizontal two-over-two wood double-hung windows on the front. The log section has two-over-two wood windows with some additional louvered trailer windows and a trailer door added. There is no visible foundation.

The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal that is rusting through. There is a wood frame lean-to added to the back, with a board-and-batten roof, two open sides, and a concrete floor.

The interior consists of one room with evidence of additional walls and finish which was added around 1969-1970. The structure is in poor to fair condition, with a deteriorating roof, rotting wall logs, rotten sill logs, and no foundation. The structure is settling in the center, causing some structural damage.

Historical Overview

The configuration of this structure suggests that its primary function has been that of a store. Early photographs indicate it also functioned as a school in the 1920s. Specific historic associations are not yet known.

Significance

The structure has integrity of design and materials but is not in good condition. Its clear association with the commerce theme makes it a potential site for future interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This structure was acquired by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1975. During the late 1960s, the owner "remodeled" the structure by replacing original front windows and by cutting new openings on the east and west sides for doors and windows. The interior was modernized. In 1977, the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and parks removed the bulk of the interior modifications. No stabilization work has yet been accomplished.



[Trailer door added]

[Settlement of building
at this point]

[Area dug out by rodents,
leaving no support]

Figure 3-94. Looking east at new doorway added to structure.



Figure 3-95. Looking east at area dug out by rodents.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #18
BLOCK B LOT 12

SALOON



Figure 3-96. Looking southeast at saloon.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log saloon with a shiplap siding-covered false front. The logs are mud daubed, with some added cement and lime mortar daubing, and have square corner notching. The front (north) facade has three sets of wood panel and glass doors. The facade is topped by a simply detailed flat projecting cornice.

The sides of the structure are hand-hewn log, with vertical boards covering the joints. There is no visible foundation. All surfaces show evidence of whitewash. Sliding windows and a deck, or floor, of a non-existing shed or lean-to are features of the south facade. The gabled roof is metal and is supported by a five-purlin roof structure. Metal stove pipes penetrate the roof.

The interior of the saloon has a beaded ceiling, wainscoting on side walls, and built-in shelving. A modern office has been built in at the northwest corner. The building is in fair to good condition, with metal patching on both sides of the false front, failure of some details, and deterioration of some logs and siding.

Historical Overview

This structure is believed to have functioned as a saloon and/or store, but specific historic associations are not known.

Significance

The structure is in basically good condition, and its clear identification with the entertainment theme in Bannack make it a potential site for future interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. In 1975, electrical wiring was installed and an office built in it. The building currently is being used as an office with shop and storage.



Figure 3-97. Looking southeast at restaurant.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log restaurant with shiplap sided false front and covered boardwalk porch. The front facade is asymmetrical with off-center doorway and windows near the building corners. A second door, adjacent to and east of the existing doorway, has been boarded over with shiplap. Turned pilasters at the corners are not engaged. The facade is topped by a projecting cornice of simple design. Four turned columns support the shed porch roof which is covered in metal.

The restaurant has a gable roof with cedar shingles penetrated by a corbelled brick chimney and extending over a board-and-batten rear addition. Side elevations have vertical boards where logs are joined, and are topped by a projecting cornice. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type in front, and nine-over-nine double-hung on the sides. The wood panel door on the front facade has a wood half-screen door..

The interior has undergone numerous alterations. It has lowered ceilings and new gypsum board finish. The restaurant is in fair to good condition and rests on an intermittent stone foundation. There is some deterioration of the sill logs.

Historical Overview

The configuration of this structure indicates it served as a restaurant and/or residence. Specific historic associations have not been determined.

Significance

The structure has integrity of design and materials. Its clear association with the commerce theme makes it an excellent site for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1971 and has been restored or stabilized as follows: 1973-74--removed conglomerate roofing materials and reroofed with cedar shingles; stabilized roof substrate.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #20
BLOCK A LOT 3

RESIDENCE



Figure 3-98. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame house with shiplap siding that extends into the gable ends, and possibly, log under the east section of the house. The plan of the house is L-shaped, with an L-shaped porch in the intersection of the two wings. The porch has a partial hip roof with wood shingles supported by turned columns and brackets. A pitched gable wood shingle roof with a metal ridge cap over the main structure has deteriorating yellow brick chimneys that have been painted red. A fixed picture window near the front entrance is a later addition. The structure sits on a concrete foundation possibly poured against an original stone foundation. There also is a concrete porch and sidewalk.

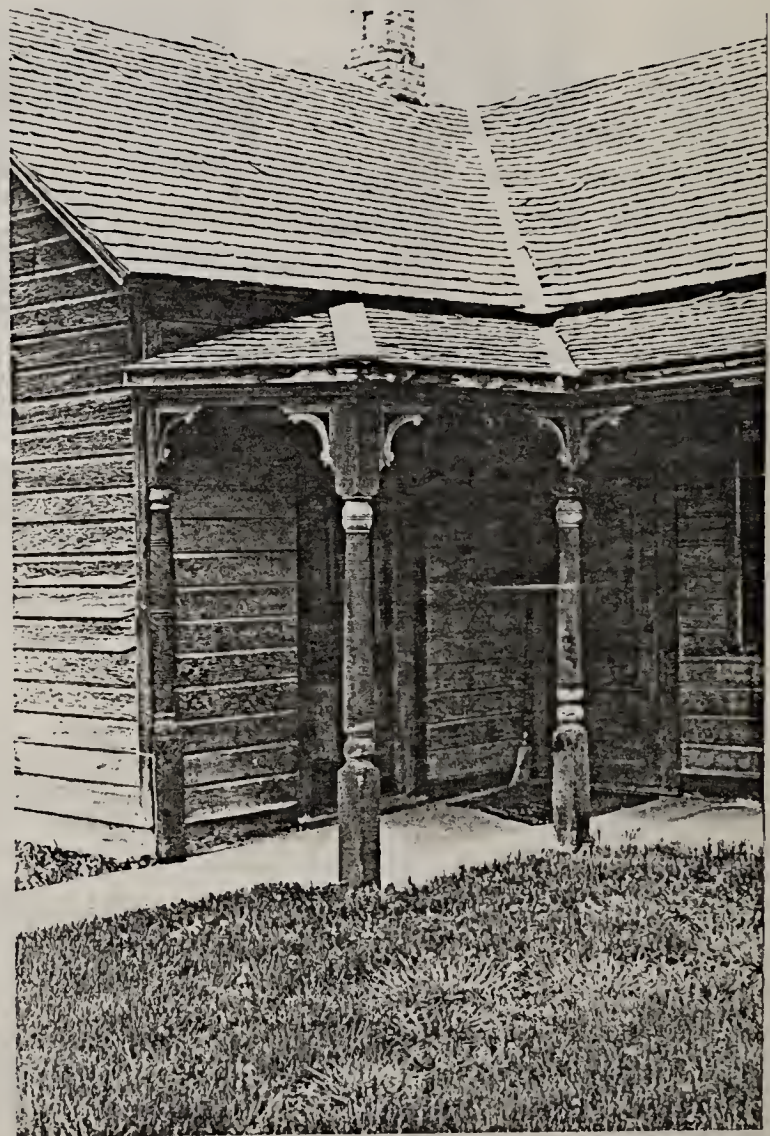
A wood frame shed roof structure with clapboard and shiplap siding is attached to the east end, and a decorative picket fence borders the front yard. There is evidence of red paint on the exterior siding, with a lighter color above in the eaves. The house is in good condition, with the exception of some minor rotting of the base boards and weathering of materials.

Directly north of the main house are two wood frame sheds with board-and-batten siding, metal shed roofs, and board doors. There is a newer board-and-batten shed-roofed shed sitting on concrete piers to the north of the house. Also, there is a root cellar in the side of the hill, with a board front. The doors of the cellar are missing.

Significance

This structure has integrity of design and materials. Good workmanship is evidenced in the porch, windows, and door detail. Along with Historic Structure #2, it is an excellent example of residential architecture in Bannack and has potential for future interpretation.

Figure 3-99. Looking northwest at entrance porch details.





[Weathered wood walls
and windows]

[Concrete poured
against wood base]

Figure 3-100. Looking northeast at the base details.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1969. Before that date, the interior had undergone extensive "modernization" and some structural changes (i.e., picture window). Upon acquisition by the State, the residence was used to house caretaker personnel. Between 1970 and 1975, further interior modifications were made to the kitchen and to the bathroom; the frame addition was added on the east; and the storage shed to the far north was constructed. During this period, the picket fence was reconstructed.



Figure 3-101. Looking northwest at log cabin.

Architectural Description

The structure is a one-story hand-hewn cabin with V-notching in the corners, lime and cement mortar daubing, and remnants of white-wash. There is evidence of a sod gable roof that now has asphalt sheeting supported by five log purlins extending out from the front. A frame structure with asphalt roofing and siding was added to the rear. There are six-over-six wood double-hung windows, a wood paneled door, and no visible foundation. The one-room interior is completely wallpapered. The structure is in poor to fair condition, with some rotting of the sill logs, some wall deterioration, and a poor roof.

Significance

This cabin's five-purlin sod extended roof is one of the best examples of its kind. The cabin's association with the theme of miners' living quarters makes it a good site for interpretation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This structure was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1976. No stabilization work has been done to date.



Figure 3-102. Looking northwest at Structure 22 (left) and Structure 23 (right).

Architectural Description

Structure 22 is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with square corner notching and cement daubing. There are one-over-one wood double-hung windows on the front and sliding windows on the side. The wood doors are paneled. A pitched gable roof has asphalt sheet roofing and board-and-battens in the windowed, gable ends. The structure sits on a concrete foundation. A rear gable-roofed addition is constructed of similar materials. The wood and logs are painted red and the trim is painted white. The interior is completely new.

Structure 23 is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with square corner notching and cement daubing. There are six-over-six wood double-hung windows on the front and sliding windows on the side. The wood doors are paneled. A pitched gable roof with asphalt sheet roofing has board-and-battens in the gable ends. The structure sits on a concrete foundation. The wood and logs are painted red and the trim is painted white. The interior is completely new.

Historical Overview

Specific historic associations have not been determined.

Acquisition and Stabilization

These structures were acquired by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1977 and are in excellent condition. It is anticipated that Structures #22, #23, and #24 will become Park Manager's headquarters when available.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #24
WEST OF BLOCK A

RESIDENCE



Figure 3-103. Looking northwest at log residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with square corner notching and vertical board covers. Shiplap boards and wood clapboard siding cover the gable ends. Windows are two-over-two, the door is paneled, and the pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt sheet roofing. The structure sits on a concrete foundation, and the interior has been somewhat remodeled. The structure is in good condition.

There is a log garage to the north of this structure, with a gabled asphalt sheet roof and stone foundation. Next to the garage is a board-and-batten outhouse with shed asphalt roof. These structures are in good condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1977. However, it is still occupied by the former owner, who holds a life lease estate, a transaction which also includes Structures #22 and #23. No stabilization has been done by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks to date.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #25 BARN
BLOCK A LOT 1



Figure 3-104. Looking northeast at barn.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log barn with square corner notching. The windows have been boarded up and there is a wood panel door on the south side. There is no visible foundation except for a few stones. The pitched gable roof has board-and-batten roofing with board-and-batten gable ends. There is a wood frame addition on the south side of the barn, with board siding and an asphalt shed roof. The barn sits in the northeast corner of a three-pole corral. It is in poor to fair condition, with a deteriorating roof, rotting logs, rotten sill logs, and no foundation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This structure was acquired by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1977. No stabilization has been done to date.



Figure 3-105. Looking northeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log house with wood shiplap covering the front and gable ends. The logs have lime and sand, and cement and sand daubing. Windows are two-over-two double-hung, and the main paneled entrance door has a decorative etched lite. The foundation is stone, with a concrete foundation poured against the stone. There is a pitched gable roof with new wood shingles and a central corbelled brick chimney. The interior has been modernized. The structure is in good condition, with some minor weathering and loss of daubing.



Figure 3-106. Looking north
at entrance
door.

Directly to the north of the house is a wood frame shed with board and batten siding and an asphalt gable roof. These structures are in fair condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1976. In 1981, a "modern" addition on the east side was removed, and the "altered" east eave was repaired.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #27
BLOCK A LOT 5

RESIDENCE



Figure 3-107. Looking northeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame and hand-hewn log house with wood clapboard siding. The L-shaped plan consists of a hewn-log building on the front and a frame structure on the northwest wing. The northeast corner of the house has exposed hand-hewn logs with a board-and-batten gable end, cement daubing, and a filled-in doorway. Windows are six-over-six double-hung with some later two-over-two windows added. Doors are wood paneled and the foundation is concrete. The pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles and a board ridge cap, and has two corbelled brick chimneys. There is a board-and-batten lean-to with board and batten shed roof added to the back of the house.

The interior consists of five rooms, with a crawl space beneath. Previous settlement has caused some heaving in the center of the house. The structure is in fair to good condition, with some curling of the exterior clapboard and some rotted sills and clapboard base.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure was acquired by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1969. Stabilization work has been done as follows: 1973--stone foundation repaired at the corners and concrete foundation poured, rotten foundation logs replaced, roof substrate repaired, roof resingled with cedar shingles, and windows and doors repaired.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #28
BLOCK A LOT 5

CABIN



Figure 3-108. Looking northeast at log cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log cabin with flat corner notches. There is evidence of some mud daubing with most of the daubing of a cement mixture. The asphalt-sheeted roof is supported by five log purlins which extend out over the front wall. There is a one-over-one wood double-hung window, a vertical paneled door, and no visible foundation. The structure is in poor condition, with a poor roof, deteriorating wall logs, and rotting sill logs.

To the north of this structure is a shed roof rabbit hutch with board and plywood siding. To the west is a frame outhouse with board-and-batten siding, an asphalt gable roof, and a board door. Also, there is a later pole and beam structure with evidence of some metal

siding and board-and-batten siding. Just north of this structure is a log structure with flat corner notching. This log structure has a sod shed roof that is caving in, and a window and door opening. All of these structures are in poor condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1969. No stabilization work has been done to date.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #29 HORSE BARN
BACK OF BLOCK A LOT 7



Figure 3-109. Looking north at horse barn.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log horse barn with square corner-notching and hand-hewn front and interior walls. An asphalt sheet gable roof is supported by five log purlins with the outer two hand-hewn. There is a wood frame lean-to on the east side with metal siding and roof. Both areas are open to the south. The log structure has a post-and-beam-supported roof extending across the front, a floor of hand-hewn boards, and a manger on the east wall. This structure is in fair condition, with sill log deterioration and deteriorating roof.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1975. No stabilization has been done to date.



Figure 3-110. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log cabin with dovetail notching, built in two sections with a shiplap-covered front facade. The front facade has been painted white and the sides have been painted red. A full front porch has a sheet metal-covered hip roof supported by four square posts. The cabin has cement mortar daubing and concrete foundation. The bottom-most two logs have been replaced. Windows are four-over-four double-hung and the door is wood panel with a glass lite. The cabin has a new board-and-batten roof supported by five purlins. The structure is in good condition.

A frame lean-to structure with board-and-batten siding, and new board-and-batten shed roof was added to the northeast corner of the main cabin. The lean-to is in fair condition with metal patching on the walls and no visible foundation.

A log structure built in a lean-to style is to the north of the above lean-to structure. It has a pitched gable roof supported by a five-purlin structure, the end purlins having been hand-hewn. Roofing material is corrugated metal. There is a door on the north end. The structure is in fair condition, with some rotting on sill logs and deterioration of some trim materials.

To the east of the cabin, a frame outhouse has metal patched (possibly original) board-and-batten siding. The roof is pitched gable and is covered with metal patched boards. The outhouse is in poor condition.

To the northeast of the outhouse is a dug-out garage with double board doors. The garage is post and beam construction, with pole roof, sides, and end. The garage is completely sod covered.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1974. The following stabilization work was done from 1978 through 1980: main structure--concrete foundation poured, rotten wall and foundation logs replaced, porch removed, south wall plumbed, porch repaired and replaced, new board-and-batten roof installed; frame lean-to--new board-and-batten installed; log structure--concrete foundation poured, rotten wall and foundation logs replaced.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #31

CABIN



Figure 3-111. Looking northeast at log cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one story, hand-hewn log cabin with square notching, vertical corner boards, and cement mortar daubing. The gable roof is supported by five purlins and sheathed in metal. There is a frame addition on the west side, sheathed with horizontal board siding. The windows are double-hung, six-over-six, without muntins or glazing. An addition on the north side of the cabin has been set into the hillside and is constructed of posts and logs. The cabin is in poor condition, with rotted sills, missing windows and doors, and a dilapidated roof.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954. No stabilization work has been accomplished to date.



Figure 3-112. Looking northwest at log cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story, hand-hewn log cabin with V-notched corners and cement mortar daubing with wood chinking. The sod on the board-and-batten-base gable roof is supported by five purlins and extends over the front (south) facade. The single main room and small log lean-to addition have hewn log surfaces with wood chinking. There is no visible foundation. Windows are two-over-two double-hung, with no window glazing. The cabin is in poor to fair condition, with roof pieces, windows and door missing, and rotted sill logs.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954. No stabilization work has been done to date.



Figure 3-113. Looking northwest at frame shed.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood post-and-beam-construction shed with board-and-batten siding, a shed roof with corrugated metal roofing, and no visible foundation. The structure sits on a grade. There is a board-and-batten dutch door in the west room, and a shed with a large opening extended from the room on the east end. The structure is in poor condition, with a poor roof, poor siding, and no foundation, which causes rotting of the lower structural members.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. The broken roof beam of the extended shed was replaced in 1973.



Figure 3-114. Looking northeast at frame shed.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame shed with vertical and horizontal board siding and no foundation. The structure is in poor condition. There are no windows and only part of a paneled wood door remains. The pitched gable roof has deteriorated, but some of the wood shingles remain.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. There has been no stabilization of the structure to date.



Figure 3-115. Looking northwest at log shed.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log shed with V-notched corners and some lime mortar daubing with wood chinking. The gable board-and-batten roof is supported by five log purlins. The door and window are missing, and the structure sits on the ground.

The structure is in poor condition, with the base and north logs rotting, causing it to lean towards the back. The roof has deteriorated.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. No stabilization work has been done.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #36
BLOCK A LOT 13

SHED

Figure 3-116. Looking north
at frame shed.



Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame shed with board-and-batten siding and a pitched gable roof covered by wood shingles. The structure sits on stone corner piers. The doors and window are missing. The structure is in fair condition, with rotting at the base.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. No stabilization work has been done to date.



Figure 3-117. Looking north at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one and one-half story hand-hewn log building with square corner notching and vertical board covers. The joints are filled with a cement daubing and there is evidence of whitewash on the logs. The structure sits on a rubble stone foundation with lime mortar. A pitched gable roof has wood shingles and board-and-batten gable ends. Windows are two-over-two wood double-hung, and the entry features a wood paneled door and wood stoop.

The interior consists of two rooms with a wood stair to an attic space. Both floors have central board partitions. The structure is in fair to good condition, with some rotting of logs, stone foundation collapse at some points, and some floor heaving.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954. The following stabilization work was accomplished in 1969: concrete footing poured under the stone foundation, repaired the rafters and ceiling joists, re-roofed with cedar shingles, and repaired the windows and doors.

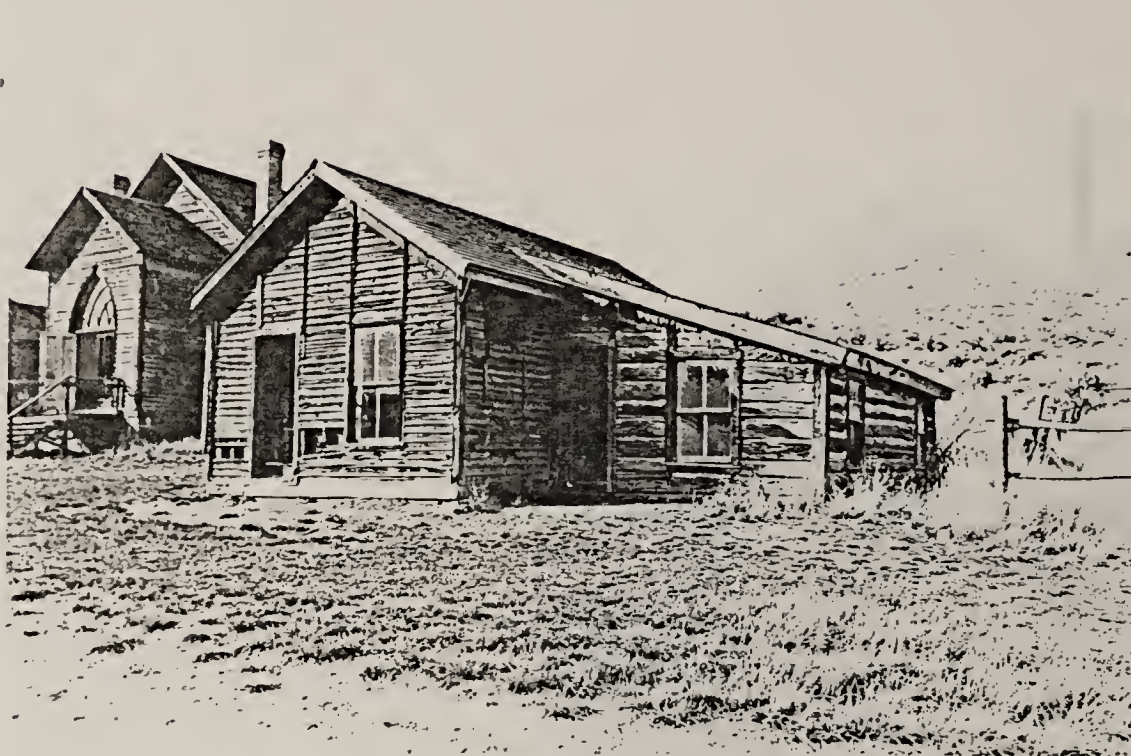


Figure 3-118. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with a clapboard sided wood frame front. A hand-hewn log addition on the east side is flat notched with vertical board covers. The structure sits on a concrete foundation. The pitched gable roof and intersecting shed roof over the log addition are covered with wood shingles and a board ridge cap. There are two-over-two wood windows and wood paneled doors. A wood frame shed with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof is attached to the north end.

The interior consists of five rooms with vertical board partition walls. There is some heaving in the floors, but it has probably stopped moving because of the stabilization work. The structure is in fair to good condition, with curling siding and some rot on the sill and baseboards.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954. The following stabilization work was done in 1969: poured concrete foundation, repaired the ceiling joists and rafters, re-roofed with new cedar shingles, and repaired the windows and doors.



Figure 3-119. Looking northeast to the south facade of the residence.

[Curling clapboard siding]

[Missing siding]

[Some rot in baseboard and sill]



Figure 3-120. Looking northeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with wood chinking, cement daubing, and flat-notched corners with vertical board covers. The back end of the structure is wood frame with board-and-batten siding that extends into the gable end. The front gable of the log section has horizontal tongue-and-groove boards. The structure sits on a concrete foundation. An intersecting pitched gable wood shingle roof with a board ridge cap has two brick chimneys. There are two-over-two wood double-hung windows and wood paneled doors. The interior is divided into four rooms with horizontal boards on the walls. There is a decorative wood picket fence along the southwest corner of the structure. The pickets sit on a board with sill base. The structure is in fair to good condition, with some daubing missing and some rotting in the wall and sill logs. The structure is structurally sound and dry.

Associated with this residence is a two-story wood frame barn with board-and-batten siding and a pitched gable board-and-batten roof. The main door and loft door are also board-and-batten. The structure sits on a stone foundation and is in fair condition, with rotting around the base and squared sill log. There is no floor in the loft. There also is a wood frame outhouse with board-and-batten siding and a board-and-batten shed roof.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1954. The structure was stabilized in 1973-74 as follows: poured concrete foundation, repaired the board and batten walls, replaced rotted logs, repaired the doors and windows, and re-roofed the building with wood cedar shingles.

Figure 3-121. Looking north at the picket fence on the southwest corner of residence.



Figure 3-122. Looking northwest at the barn to the north of the residence.



Figure 3-123. Looking north at cabin.

Architectural Description

This is a one-story hand-hewn log structure with square corner notching and cement daubing. There is no visible foundation, with the sill logs sitting on grade. The gable roof is supported by five hand-hewn log purlins and has sod over a board-and-batten surface. Corrugated metal has been placed over the sod and has deteriorated. The windows were wood double-hung, but the sash and glass are missing. There is a wood paneled door. The interior is log and there are vertical board partitions.

The structure is built into the hillside overlooking the Mill Ditch and has a root cellar on the back of the northwest corner that extends into the hillside. There are wood steps down to a wood foot bridge over the ditch. The structure is in poor to fair condition, with rotting sill logs and wall logs on the north end. The windows are missing and the roof has deteriorated.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973. No stabilization work has been done.



Figure 3-124. Looking northeast at cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log cabin with a front facade of hand-hewn logs, with V-shaped saddle notching. There is some cement daubing in the log walls and some evidence of mud daubing. There is no visible foundation, with the sill log sitting on grade. The gable roof is supported by five log purlins. There is evidence of an original sod roof over board and battens. The sod has been replaced by metal sheet roofing that remains in some places. The windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash, with missing glass. The door is wood paneled. There is a log extension on the back of the structure and a wood frame structure added beyond that.

The interior consists of six rooms in the main structure, with a root cellar in the northwest corner accessible from the kitchen. The logs have been hand-hewn on the interior, with wood chinking hand-hewn between them. Wallpaper and fiberboard were added later as a finish material. The structure is in poor condition, with rotting logs, deteriorating roof, no glass in the windows, and heaving of the floor in the center of the structure, suggesting settlement of the outer walls.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1978. No stabilization work has been done.



[Board-and-batten roof on
log purlins]

[Hand-hewn log front facade
with cement daubing]

[V-shaped saddle notching]

Figure 3-125. Looking northeast at a corner detail of cabin.



Figure 3-126. Looking northwest at cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log cabin with a double-dovetail notch at the corners. There is evidence of some lime and mud daubing and some cement daubing. The logs have been whitewashed at one time, but it has mostly weathered away. The structure sits on a stone pier foundation. The gable roof is supported by five hand-hewn log purlins, is covered by sheet composition roofing, and has a metal stovepipe. There are six-over-six wood double-hung windows and a wood paneled door. Electricity was wired into the structure in the early 1970's. The structure is in fair to good condition, with some rotting of the sill logs, very little daubing in the walls, and some deterioration of the roof. The interior was not surveyed.

A wood frame lean-to with tongue-and-groove siding and an integral shed roof has been added to the north side. There is an open-air wood frame structure with a gable roof and composition roofing to the north of the cabin. There is also a wood frame outhouse with board siding and a shed roof with composition roofing.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure is privately owned and the State has done no stabilization work.



Figure 3-127. Looking west at cabin.

[Roof deterioration]

[Hand-hewn log purlins]

[Hand-hewn log wall with
double-dovetail notching]

Figure 3-128. Looking northwest
at a corner detail.





[Sill logs rotting
because it is
sitting on the grade]

Figure 3-129. Looking northeast at the base logs.



Figure 3-130. Looking northwest at cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log cabin with an interlocking square notch and extended ends. The ends of the notches are painted pink. The logs extend up into the gable ends, with cement mortar daubing and some mud daubing showing through missing areas. The structure sits on random stone piers. The gable roof is supported by five log purlins, with the outer purlins hand-hewn. The board roof is covered by sheet composition roofing. The double-hung wood windows are covered with boards. There is a wood paneled door on the east side.

The interior consists of two rooms with plywood covering the walls and ceiling. The interior wall has three hand-hewn logs at the top which carry the purlins and extend through the walls on the sides. This work was put in around 1970, when a side shed was removed. The structure is in good condition, with some rotting of sill logs and daubing missing from the walls.

There is a three-pole fence on the south side, a well just to the east of the cabin, and a frame outhouse with board siding and a shed roof. The outhouse sits on a stone foundation. A root cellar built into the side of the hill has a stone-faced front, a post and lintel door frame, and a board door with metal strap hinges.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1976. No stabilization has been done by the State.



[Board and composition roof]

[Hand-hewn purlin]

[Hand-hewn logs with some
cement daubing]

Figure 3-131. Looking northwest at a corner detail.



Figure 3-132. Looking northwest at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame residence with board-and-batten siding extending into the gable end and a concrete foundation. The structure has a pitched gable roof on the west with an intersecting hip roof to the east. Wood shingles cover the roof, and there is a metal ridge cap. The chimneys are concrete block. There are two-over-two double-hung wood windows and wood paneled doors. A frame lean-to with board-and-batten siding has been added to the rear of the structure.

The interior has been extensively altered and modernized over the years. In the 1960s, two cement block chimneys were added, a utility shed was removed from the south side, and a bedroom added. A bathroom, pumphouse, and wood shed have been added on the north side. The structure is in good condition, with some staining of the bottom of the board and batten siding because of water coming off the roof.

The garage to the east of the residence is a one-story frame structure with board-and-batten siding that extends into the gable ends, and no visible foundation. The pitched gable roof is covered with sheet composition roofing and has a brick chimney on the east side. The structure features two-over-two double-hung windows and double swinging garage doors. A wood ramp leads up to the garage doors. A lean-to has been added to the back of the structure, with board-and-batten siding, a shed roof with composition roofing, and a

paneled door. The exterior is in good condition, with minor staining at the base of the board and batten siding. The interior is in poor condition. The interior walls have been cut out with a chainsaw. The garage originally was constructed as a residence and later remodeled.

A three-pole fence surrounds the residence on the west, south, and east sides, connecting with the garage. To the north of the residence are three outbuildings: an outhouse, a root cellar, and a chicken coop. The frame outhouse, with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof, sits on a concrete pier foundation. The root cellar is dug into the hill, with a horizontal board front. The frame chicken coop, with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof, sits on a concrete pier foundation. All of the structures are in fair to good condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1976, and no stabilization work has been done by the State.

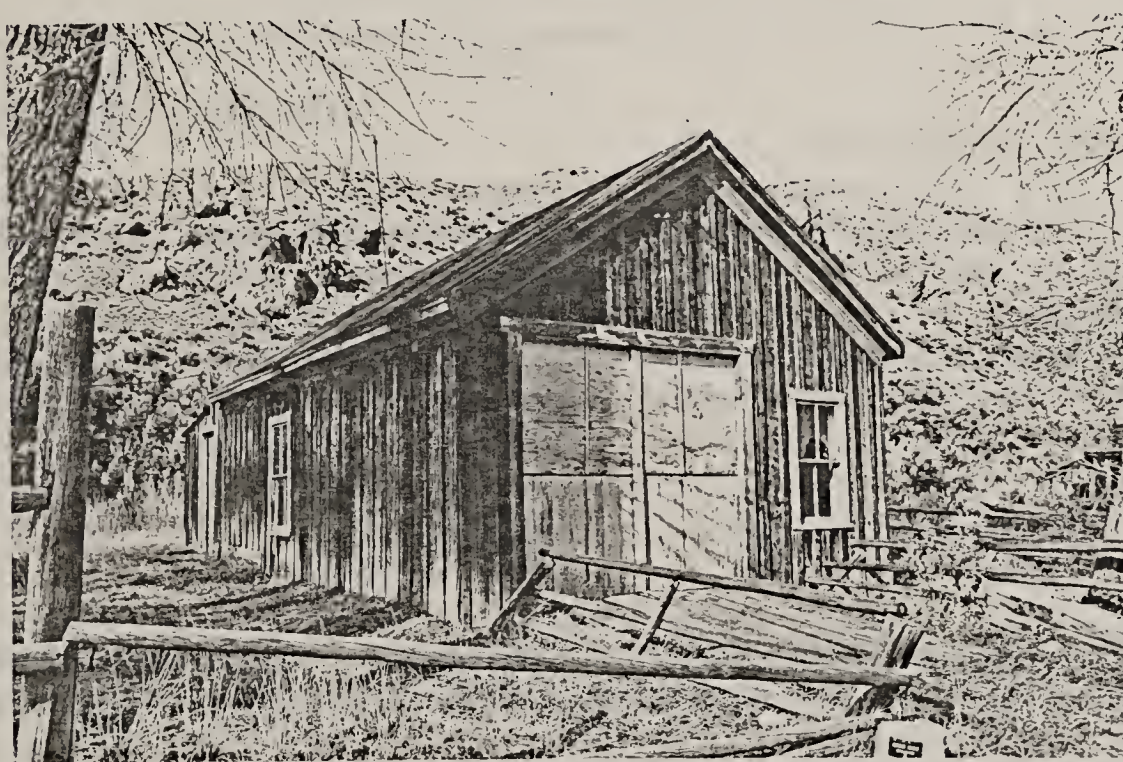


Figure 3-133. Looking northeast at the garage.



Figure 3-134. Looking northeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame residence with board-and-batten siding extending into the gable ends. There is no visible foundation other than a sill log. The pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles over a circular-sawn board sheathing and has a brick chimney at the north end. Two-over-two double-hung wood sashes still exist in most of the windows, but the glass is missing. All of the doors are also missing. There is a frame lean-to addition with board-and-batten siding and a metal shed roof on the rear of the structure.

The interior has four rooms in the main structure. The structure is in poor condition. It slopes to the back and the center drops down because of possible foundation problems. The lack of windows and doors to keep out moisture, and a deteriorating roof present additional problems. A board-and-batten outhouse northwest of the structure has caved in.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954. No stabilization work has been done.



Figure 3-135. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log residence with shingle siding extending into the gable ends, and a wood-shingled gable roof with a projecting raking cornice and enclosed eaves. Detailing on the cornice is simple, and there are wood corner boards. A similar addition at the rear has a lower roof line. The wood panel door with transom is central. Flanking windows have flat architraves and are two-over-two double-hung.

The interior has been modernized and is in the process of being dismantled. Ceilings are beaded wood and walls are hand-hewn log with wood chinking on the east, north, and south sides. Floors are wood. An altered attic structure exists on the front section of the house. The house is in good condition, and rests on a concrete foundation.

To the southeast of the residence is a one-story log structure with V-notched corners, a five purlin roof with board-and-batten roofing, and cement and lime mortar daubing with patches of Portland cement mortar daubing. There is a wood panel door and framed window openings. This structure is in fair condition, has no visible foundation, and has rotted sill logs.

To the rear of Block B, Lot 18, are two other buildings. One is a sawn timber structure with square notched corners, some vertical board siding and a shed roof of boards with felt finish. The other is a wooden platform which appears to be the floor of a shed.



Figure 3-136. Log structure to the southeast of HS #46.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired in 1974 by Fish, Wildlife and Parks and the residence has been restored and stabilized as follows: 1978-80--removed modern additions that have been built on north and south sides, removed new board and batten siding from entire structure, rebuilt windows and door as original, replaced missing shingle siding, poured concrete footing under entire perimeter, laid up concrete block cellar walls to support southeast corner; 1981--started removing modern interior.



Figure 3-137. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one and one-half story hand-hewn log residence with shiplap sided front facade. The front facade has a central doorway with flanking windows, a central fixed window in the gable end, and a projecting cornice. The roof is a high pitched gable with wood shingles, penetrated at the ridge by a metal stovepipe. A one-story hand-hewn log structure with gabled board-and-batten over sod roof has been added to the rear. Logs have cement and lime mortar daubing with evidence of whitewash finish. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type. The front door is missing.

The interior walls are hand-hewn log with a covering of heavy fibrous paperboard. The floors are buckled and water damaged. The building is in poor to fair condition, and rests on a stone foundation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired through donation to the State of Montana in 1954. In 1969, it was reroofed with cedar shingles, and in 1978, windows and doors were repaired.



Figure 3-138. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story frame residence with shiplap siding. A picket fence with jigsaw-work spearhead palings lines the front of the property. An addition on the west side of the residence has a shed roof which is attached to the gable roof of the main structure above the eave. A frame entrance vestibule of crude configuration and horizontal board siding has been added at the front (north) facade. The north facade of the residence has shiplap siding extending into the gable end and a projecting raking cornice and verge board. There is a frame structure attached to the rear with vertical board siding.

The roof is cedar shingle and is penetrated by a corbelled brick chimney. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type. The entry door is wood panel with a wood frame screen door. There is a rear exterior entry to the basement. Evidence of green paint exists on the board trim.

A frame structure behind the residence has board-and-batten siding, a gabled composition roof, and a beaded board door. The structure is in poor condition.

Another frame structure behind the residence has board-and-batten siding, a gabled composition roof, beaded board door, and fixed nine-pane window. This structure is in fair condition.



Figure 3-139. Outhouse

A frame outhouse behind the residence reflects the details and materials used on the residence. It has shiplap siding, a shingled gable roof with projecting raking cornice and a wood panel door.

The residence is in good condition. The main structure rests on a stone foundation and the west addition on concrete. Concrete walks and stoops attend the exterior. The interior of the structure is in fair condition with water damage.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1973, and in 1979, the roof substructure was repaired and cedar shingles installed.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #49
BLOCK B LOT 16

RESIDENCE/GARAGE

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story frame residence with shiplap siding extending into gable ends with double swinging garage doors on strap hinges (see far left structure in Figure 3-140). The facade has four-inch corner boards and a projecting raking cornice with deep verge board. The sides have a simple projecting cornice and cove moulding. The roof is steeply pitched and has a metal stovepipe projecting through wood shingles. Windows are two-over-two double-hung type. A partition separates the apparatus area from the rear living quarters. The living quarters have a beaded wood finish on walls and ceiling. The apparatus room has plywood wall finish and a gravel floor.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This structure was acquired by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1972. Before that time, it was remodeled as a garage. In 1972, the Department reroofed the structure with cedar shingles and converted the front portion to a heated storage area for fire-fighting apparatus.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #50
BLOCK B LOT 15

RESIDENCE



Figure 3-140. Looking southeast at residence. HS #49 is to the left.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story hand-hewn log residence with square corner notching and cement mortar daubing. The house is in three con-

nected sections, with valley-connected gable roofs. The south (rear) section is log with square notched corners. The northwest corner has an unusual corner treatment of logs connected to two vertical planks, forming an indented joint. Roofs are five-purlin structured with board-and-batten roofing, which may cover original sod over board and batten sheathing. Windows are six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung type, with a sliding window on the west facade. Doors are both wood panel and wood panel with arched glass lites.

To the rear of HS #50 is a crib 4 x 4 structure with wood deck. It has a gable roof with felt roofing resting on timbers and wood piers. There is a frame outhouse behind the residence, with concrete slab floor, shed roof, and plywood siding.

The residence is in fair to good condition. The house rests on an intermittent stone foundation and has a concrete patio at the rear.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The house is privately owned.



Figure 3-141. Unusual corner detail of residence.

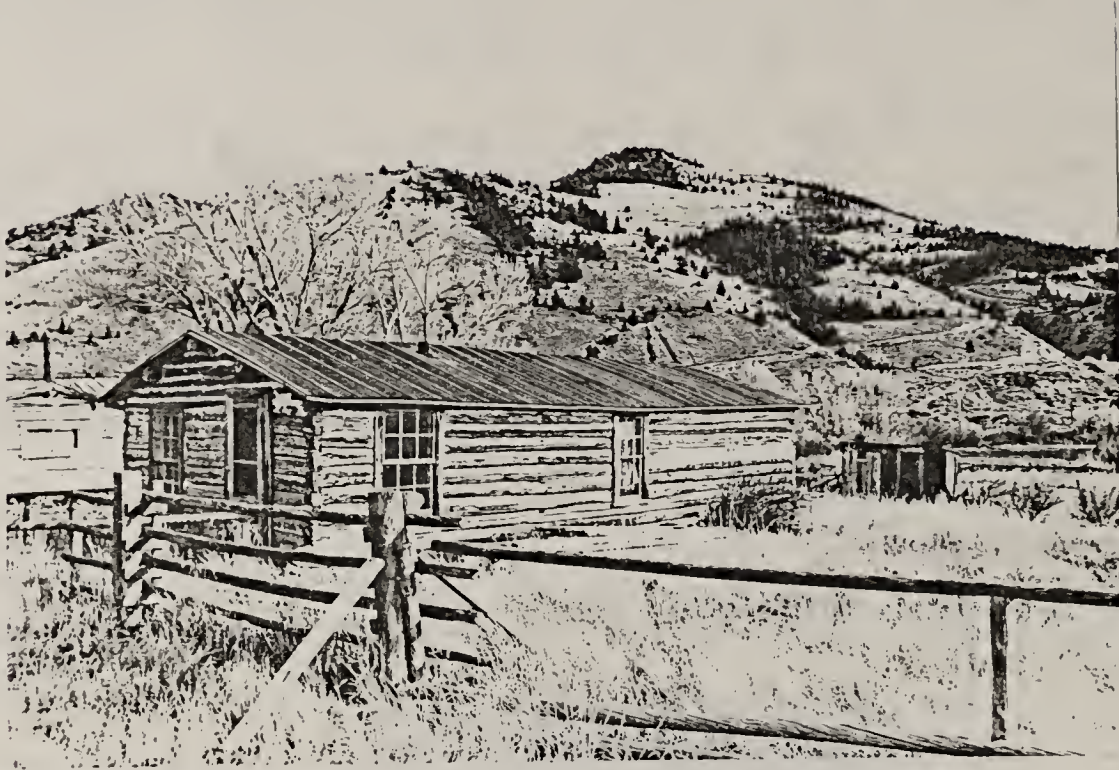


Figure 3-142. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log house with a hand-hewn log front, square corner notches and a five-purlin gable roof structure. The logs have lime and cement mortar daubing and continue into the gable ends. Evidence of whitewash on some logs can be found under eaves at gable ends. Windows are nine-over-nine double-hung type. The entry door is wood panel with glass. The roofing material is asphalt paper and battens and is penetrated by a metal chimney. The house is in fair to good condition, with rotting sill logs and no visible foundation.

There is a frame shed on the southeast rear corner with board and batten siding, board and batten roof, and south and east side of small hand-hewn logs. There is an outhouse to the rear of the house, with a frame structure, shed board-and-batten roof, board siding, and two doors.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1971. No stabilization work has been done.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #52
BLOCK B LOT 13

CABIN
(behind HS #19)



Figure 3-143. Looking northeast at log cabin.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log cabin with crude V-notch corners, and a five-purlin structure gable roof set into the hillside. The cabin has some mud daubing with patches of cement and lime mortar daubing. The interior has wood chinking and a board door. The window is fixed.

Acquisition and Stabilization

This property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1971. No stabilization work has been done.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE #53
Rear of BLOCK B LOT 13

STABLE



Figure 3-144. Looking south at log stable.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log stable with V-notched corners. The cabin had a five-purlin roof (top purlin no longer existing), with corrugated metal roofing. The stable sits on square wood and stone piers, had double wood doors with strap hinges (one remaining), and is in very poor condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1971. No stabilization work has been done.



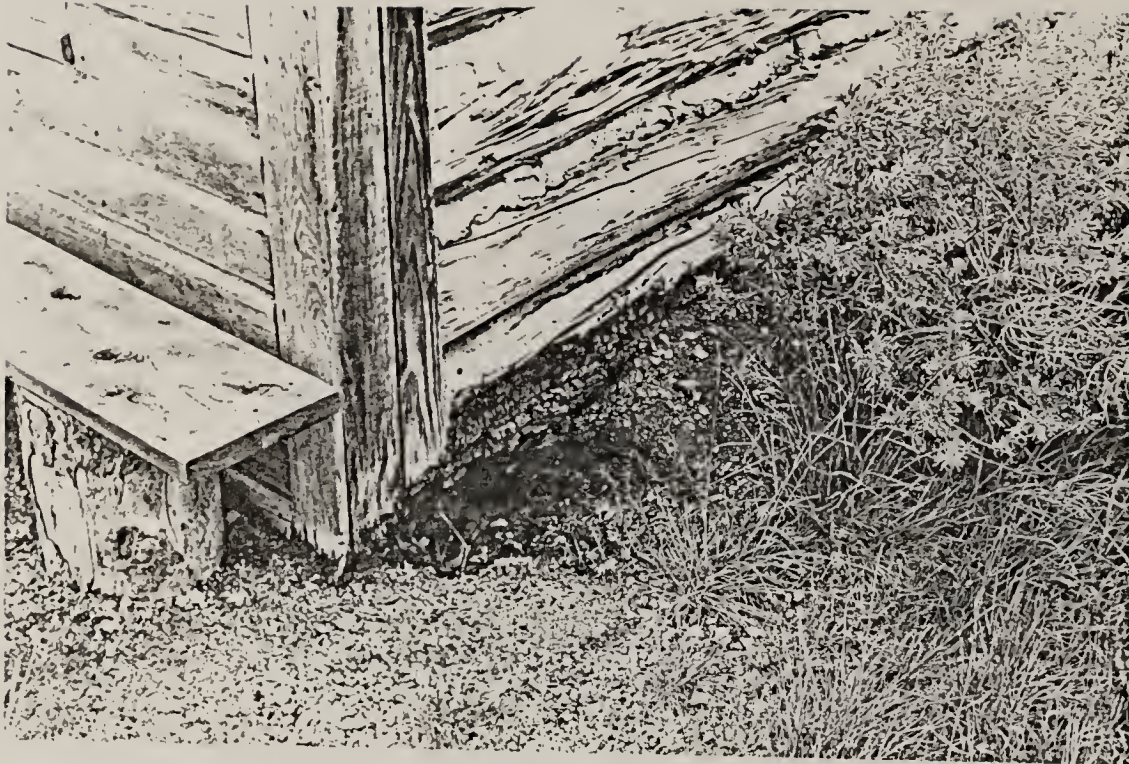
Figure 3-145. Looking southwest at saloon.

Architectural Description

This structure is a hand-hewn log and log saloon with shiplap sided false front. Logs are mud daubed with some cement and lime mortar daubing added later. The saloon has a gable roof of five-purlin construction and sod roofing. The roof structure has failed in the center. The north (front) facade has a central wood panel door with transom and flanking windows of two-over-two double-hung type. The facade is topped by a simple entablature with projecting cornice. The rearmost section of the saloon is a later addition of log construction with some bark still adhering. There is an overhanging porch at the rear of the structure. The interior is divided into four rooms, the third of which has a board wainscot. A small frame shed to the rear of the saloon has a board shed roof and board-and-batten siding. The saloon is in poor condition, with water damage and buckled floors. There is no visible foundation.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired in 1973 by Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The following stabilization work has been done: 1974--internal bracing of roof structures; 1981--window and door replaced.



[Mud and cement and
lime mortar daubing]

[Rotting sill logs]

Figure 3-146. Sill detail.



Figure 3-147. Condition of wall and failed roof structure.



Figure 3-148. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a hand-hewn log residence with square corner notching and a shiplap facade. The residence has a pitched gable roof with shiplap siding in the gable ends, felt roofing with wood battens, and two brick chimneys. Eaves are boxed and trimmed with cove moulding. The residence has been built in two sections, their juncture appearing on the east and west faces. Logs have daubing patched with cement mortar in some areas, and wood chinking.

Windows are two-over-two and one-over-one double-hung type. The north (front) facade has pedimented architrave surrounds around window and door. The door is wood panel with transom. There is a porch on the west side at the rear, with a shed roof and wood framing. An outbuilding with a metal shed roof and board-and-batten siding exists behind the structure. The outbuilding is in fair condition.

The residence is in fair to good condition and rests on a stone foundation under the east and west walls. The sill logs are deteriorating and the interior is in poor condition, having suffered some water damage.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1954 and received a temporary 30 pound felt roof in 1975.

Figure 3-149. Pedimented door
with transom.

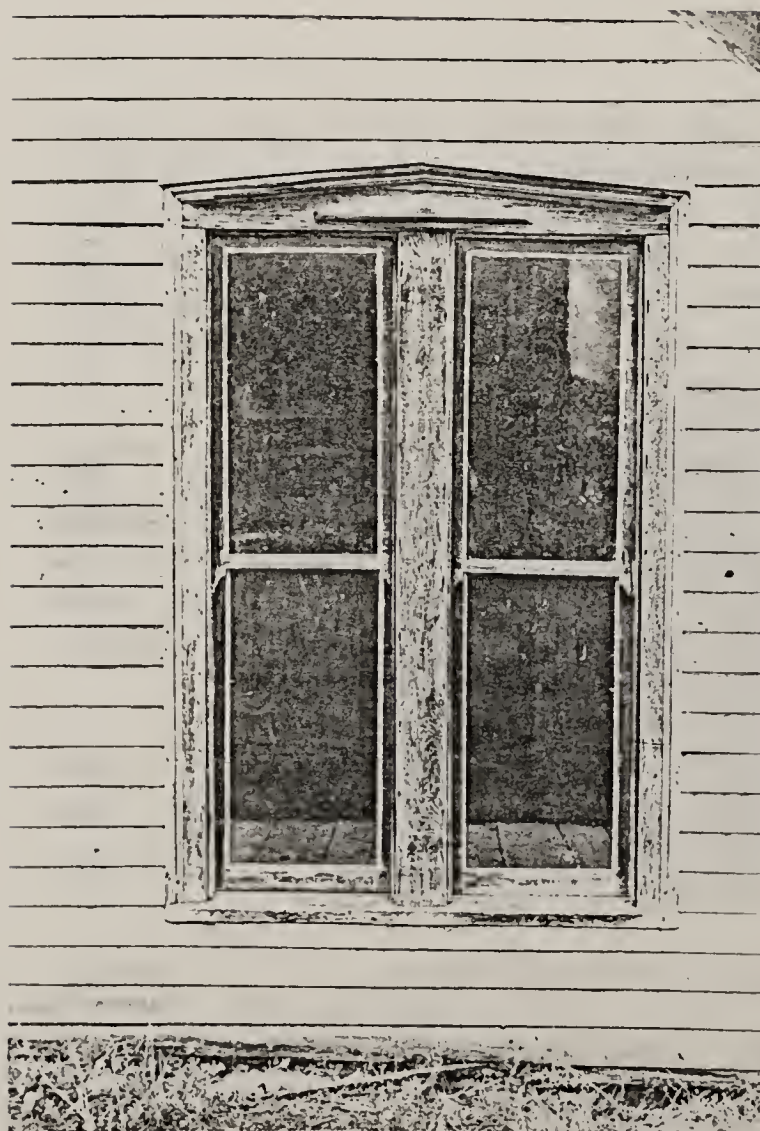


Figure 3-150. Pedimented
window.

[Deteriorating logs]

[Stone foundation]



Figure 3-151. Sill detail



Figure 3-152. Looking southeast at log residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log residence with cement and lime mortar daubing and square corner notching. It has a pitched gable roof with felt paper roofing on wood lath and gable ends covered with board-and-batten siding. There are traces of white paint on mortar and in the gable end. Windows are fixed type with a double-hung window on the rear (south) facade. The door is wood panel. The residence is in fair condition, with no foundation. A frame shed exists on the southeast corner, with a board roof and board siding. The shed is in poor condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The structure is privately owned and no stabilization work has been done by the State.



Figure 3-153. Looking south at residence.

Architectural Description

This residence is a one-story log structure with imitation brick asphalt siding, pitched gable roof with wood shingles, and ridge board cap. Gable ends have clapboard siding on the south side, imitation brick on the north, and dentilated verge boards on both ends. A brick chimney penetrates the ridge. Windows are fixed or sliding, of various pane configurations. Doors are wood panel with aluminum screen doors. A shed roofed porch on the east side is part of a wood deck which wraps around the south side. A lean-to frame shed covered with imitation brick is located on the south side of the house. The residence is in good condition and rests on a stone foundation.

There are two frame outbuildings to the southwest of the residence. One has three courses of logs around the entire perimeter, with vertical frame and horizontal board siding. The other outbuilding is a studs-out granary with tongue-and-groove boards on the interior. Both have board doors and neither have foundations. A frame outhouse behind the residence has a pitched gable roof with board-and-batten roofing.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1976. The house is currently used as the park manager's residence. While privately owned, the residence was "modernized" inside and a porch and deck were added. Old photographs indicate that a rear addition on the structure has been removed. In 1977, the residence was roofed with cedar shingles.



Figure 3-154. Looking southeast at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a V-notched log house with wood shingle siding on the west wing and east side. It has vertical logs on the rear. The house has sloping apron and boxed cornice at all gable ends, with shingle surfaces. The roof is intersecting pitched gable with asphalt shingles and metal ridge cap. A metal chimney penetrates the roof. The rear section of the house appears to be an enclosed porch. Windows are nine-over-one, and one-over-one double-hung type. A diamond set square window is centered in the front gable end. Windows on the rear section of the residence are sliding aluminum. The residence is in good condition, except for the deteriorated riverstone masonry fireplace and chimney. The residence rests on a riverstone masonry foundation.

To the rear of the residence is a hand-hewn log structure with square notched corners. It has a pitched gable roof with vertical boards in the gable ends, felt roofing, window openings, and board door. On the north side of the hand-hewn outbuilding is a frame shed with board siding, on the south is an open post and beam roofed-over shed, and on the east is a fenced chicken yard. The hand-hewn outbuilding is in poor condition.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1974. No stabilization work has been done.



Figure 3-155. Looking south at residence.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story wood frame residence with revealed shiplap siding and a pitched gable roof. The north (front) facade is of tripartite design with a single-entry door and flanking shuttered windows. A drop-acorn verge board on the gable end projects as a raking cornice. The sill has a drip cap water table and barge board. Windows are six-over-six double-hung type with pedimented architrave and louvered wood shutters. Doors are wood panel with segmental architrave. Remnants of red paint exist on the wood corner boards and architraves. The roof is new cedar shingles and is penetrated by a corbelled brick chimney. The residence sits on a concrete foundation. The interior of the residence has deteriorating plaster on lath, and beaded plank walls.

A false fronted lean-to structure is connected to the southeast corner of the residence. The lean-to has six over six double-hung windows, a wood panel door, clapboard siding with vertical board architrave, some metal on the sides, and a board-and-batten roof.

A rear addition is constructed of clapboard siding on wood frame. The outbuilding's windows and doors have been boarded over. There is a brick chimney and a deteriorated shingle roof. The outbuilding is in very poor condition.

[Drop-acorn
verge board]

["False front"
lean-to]

[Drip cap and
barge board]



Figure 3-156. Looking southwest at residence.

Acquisition and Stabilization

The property was acquired by Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1955 and has been stabilized and partially restored as follows: 1972--foundation repair - concrete foundation poured at portions of perimeter; some new roof substructure, new shingles; windows and doors repaired, and west half of verge board reconstructed.



Figure 3-157. Looking southwest at house.

Architectural Description

This structure is a one-story log house with a T-shaped plan. The house has a front entry vestibule of milled logs, flat-notched corners, and Portland cement mortar daubing. The top wall log extends past the wall line to support the eave of the pitched gable roof. The gable ends are wood shingle and the roof covering is sheet asphalt. The chimney is a composite masonry, chiefly riverstone. Windows are fixed and sliding types of varying pane configurations, and doors are wood panel. The house is in good condition and rests on a concrete foundation. This structure was built in the late 1940s or early 1950s and is not one of Bannack's "historic buildings".

At the southeast corner of the house, an underground concrete wellhouse exists, and to the south (rear) of the house, a frame structure exists. All surfaces of this structure, except for the windows, are covered with sheet asphalt.

Historic Overview

Although the existing structure is not a "historic" one, it is believed that it is located close to the original home of Sidney Edgerton. If substantiated, this historic association would enhance the importance of this lot.

Acquisition and Stabilization

Although these buildings are privately owned, the lot upon which they sit was acquired by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in 1973. No stabilization work has been done by the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Even though the first 21 structures are considered the most significant structures in Bannack, complete protection and/or stabilization procedures should be applied to all 60 structures in order to protect them from further deterioration. The density (e.g., the sheer number) of structures in Bannack is both historically and architecturally significant. Therefore, none of the structures should be neglected. The following list (Table 3-1) provides the procedures that are necessary to insure preservation of all historic structures.

As work on each structure is completed, it should be documented with a written description and photographs. The existing Fish, Wildlife, and Parks files should be updated with the following building files.

- A. Chronological structure history
 - 1. Work completed during the year (see Grant-Kohrs Ranch example in Appendix A-1)
- B. Building documentation
 - 1. HABS drawings
 - 2. Historical; archaeological, architectural data
 - 3. Reductions (if possible)
- C. Restoration drawings and specifications
 - 1. Reductions (if possible)
- D. Photographs (see Grant-Kohrs Ranch example in Appendix A-2)
 - 1. Historical
 - a. Reference card to file
 - 2. New photographs
 - a. Reference card to file
 - b. Part of historical photo file
- E. Complete maintenance log forms (see Appendix A-3)
- F. Manufacturers literature

The Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks should continue to maintain the structures at Bannack in their present condition. Maintenance of the structures after the completion of preservation work should be continued. Maintenance of structural records is necessary to determine causes of deterioration in the structure and to provide solutions that will keep the buildings from deteriorating further. Continued maintenance of a structure's historic fabric preserves the character of the structure and reduces the needless expense of restoration.

Examples of a Maintenance Work Log and a set of Maintenance Specifications for the structures are found in Appendix A-3 and Appendix A-4. The Maintenance Work Log contains an inspection checklist for the structure, as outlined in the specifications, and a description of the work performed and costs. The specifications should be used for maintenance only and not for other levels of preservation. The levels of preservation require some additional information to protect as much of the historic fabric as possible. If it is determined to replace rather than maintain a structure, another specification and drawing should be prepared.

Historic structure reports should be prepared for Historic Structures #1 through #21 for preservation treatments that go beyond stabilization. Furnishing studies for room restoration should be developed.

TABLE 3-1

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES

HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER AND LOCATION*	HAS STRUCTURE BEEN STABILIZED?	IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE	EVENTUAL PROCEDURE	REMARKS
1, A-8	Yes	--	Adaptive reuse and restoration	Maintenance
2, A-13	Yes	--	Restoration	Maintenance
3, A-16	Yes	--	Restoration	Maintenance
4, B-6	Yes	--	Restoration	Maintenance
5, B-12	Yes	--	None	Maintenance
6, B-12	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Roof, daubing
7, A-9	Yes	--	Preservation	Front facade, rest of building
8, --	No	Protection	Stabilization	New roof membrane, new wall membrane, place glass in openings, structural cross-bracing, replacement of caved-in roofs
9, B-9 "	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
10, B-10	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
11, B-4	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
12, A-2	Partial	Stabilization	Preservation of exterior and adaptive reuse of interior	Roof, foundation

*Location: A = Lots on north side of Main Street
B = Lots on south side of Main Street

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER AND LOCATION*	HAS STRUCTURE BEEN STABILIZED?	IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE	EVENTUAL PROCEDURE	REMARKS
13, A-11	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
14, A-18	Yes	--	Preservation	Redaubing
15, B-1	No	Acquisition	Stabilization	Foundation, redaubing, sod roof
16, A-6	No	Stabilization	Preservation and possible reconstruction	Reroof, foundation, repair windows and doors, replace sill logs, redaub
17, A-7	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Reroof, foundation, repair windows and doors, replace sill logs, redaub
18, B-12	Partial	Stabilization	Preservation	Reroof, foundation, replace sill logs, redaub
19, B-13	Yes	Stabilization	Preservation	Foundation, replace sill logs, redaub
20, A-3	Yes	--	Preservation and adaptive reuse potential	Maintenance
21, --	No	Stabilization	Restoration	Roof, sill logs and foundation, repair doors and windows, redaub
22 and 23, --	Yes	--	Adaptive reuse potential	Life estate - Appears in good condition
24, A-1	Yes	--	Adaptive reuse potential	Life estate - Appears in good condition
25, A-1	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Plumb walls, construct foundation, replace structurally unsound sill logs. Reroof, redaub
26, A-4	Partial	--	Preservation	Maintenance
27, A-5	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
28, A-5	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Construct foundation, replace structurally unsound sill logs, redaub. Renew log outbuilding's roof structure and reroof.
29, --	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Reroof, redaub, replace any structurally unsound sill logs. Construct foundation.
30, --	Yes	--	Preservation	Outhouse: replace unsound structural elements, reroof. Lean-to: construct foundation. Lean-to (with logs): redaub

*Location: A = Lots on north side of Main Street
 B = Lots on south side of Main Street

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER AND LOCATION*	HAS STRUCTURE BEEN STABILIZED?	IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE	EVENTUAL PROCEDURE	REMARKS
31, A-14	No	Stabilization	Preservation	New roof, windows, door, and foundation. Grub away brush and stemmy plant growth. Redaub.
32, A-14	No	Stabilization	Preservation	New roof, windows, door, and foundation. Grub away brush and stemmy plant growth. Redaub.
33, A-13	Partial	Protection	Stabilization	Protect the structure by diagonal brace interior, place membrane on roof or re-nail corrugated roofing. Protect public by denying access by barrier and small sign.
34, A-13	No	Protection	Stabilization	Protect public by denying access by boarding in openings. Protect the structure by placing membrane over roof, diagonal brace interior of structure, augment or replace unsound structural members.
35, A-13	No	Protection	Stabilization	Protect public by: boarding in openings. Protect structure by: shoring purlins and placing membrane on roof.
36, A-13	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Stabilize by installing door and windows. Raise building and complete foundation.
37, A-17	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
38, A-17	Yes	--	Preservation	Complete stabilization by installing siding in areas where missing.
39, A-19	Yes	--	Preservation	Barn outbuilding also in line for preservation, i.e., roof, foundation, walls.
40, --	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Build foundation, replace unsound structural elements, reroof, install door, redaub
41, A-21	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Glaze windows, construct foundation, augment or replace unsound structural elements, reroof, redaub
42, A-22	Partial	Acquisition	Stabilization	Further study required after acquisition
43, A-22	Partial	--	Preservation	Maintenance
44, A-23	Partial	--	Preservation	Maintenance
45, A-25	No	Stabilization	Preservation	Plumb and level building and construct foundation. Install windows and doors. Reroof and augment roof structure as necessary. Treat outhouse similarly except for concrete foundation.

*Location: A = Lots on north side of Main Street
 B = Lots on south side of Main Street

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER AND LOCATION*	HAS STRUCTURE BEEN STABILIZED?	IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE	EVENTUAL PROCEDURE	REMARKS
46, B-18	Yes	--	Preservation	To include log outbuilding
47, B-17	Partially	Stabilization	Preservation	Build and install door, redaub
48, B-16	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
49, B-16	Yes	--	Preservation	Continuing use as firehouse. Some rehabilitation procedures have been applied.
50, B-15	Yes	Acquisition	Preservation	May need further stabilization
51, B-14	Yes	Stabilization	Preservation	May need further stabilization
52, B-13	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
53, --	No	Stabilization	Preservation	New roof, concrete pier foundation, doors; redaub
54, B-11	Partial	Protection	Stabilization to Preservation	Protect public by boarding openings. Protect structure by shoring purlins; cover roof with membrane to deny moisture
55, B-8	Partial	Stabilization	Preservation	Concrete foundation, sill logs, redaub
56, B-7	No	Acquisition and Stabilization	Preservation	Private dwelling
57, B-5	Yes	--	Restoration of exterior	Rehabilitized structure
58, B-3	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
59, B-2	Yes	--	Preservation	Maintenance
60, B-1	Yes	Acquisition	Preservation	Private dwelling

*Location: A = Lots on north side of Main Street
 B = Lots on south side of Main Street

BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN

CHAPTER 4

BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN

The practice of combining historic structures, sites, and objects to interpret the past is not a new museum technique, but it has remained largely unexplored in Montana. Bannack is an ideal site for such an outdoor museum interpretive program. Much of Montana's social, cultural, economic, and governmental development has its roots in Bannack. In addition, the historic structures preserved in Bannack represent the broad spectrum of activities necessary to sustain life in a nineteenth century mining town.

The principal task of the interpretive plan is to adopt the techniques best suited to explain the major architectural and historical themes in Bannack. This process has to consider not only the physical resources of Bannack (setting, structures, and sites), but also basic documentary and funding constraints. Furthermore, while a core of historical knowledge is necessary for the interpretation of Bannack, the plan must allow for the addition of new information in later years. As the site is visited by increasing numbers of people, the historical data base will be augmented. The interpretive plan must, therefore, be sufficiently flexible to incorporate new ideas.

This chapter presents a basic interpretive program for Bannack by (1) examining the development of outdoor museums in America; (2) establishing general objectives for effective interpretation; (3) presenting three phases or options for the interpretation of Bannack.

MUSEUM HISTORY

General Background

Collecting objects and specimens as a means of preserving past experience and expanding knowledge dates to the beginning of civilization. In cultures all over the world, the sites of decisive battles or significant discoveries have long been venerated. Museums exhibiting natural specimens, art objects, and even botanical and zoological parks flourished in Athens and Alexandria. Churches, cathedrals, and monasteries collected and preserved manuscripts, art works, and curiosities throughout the Middle Ages. By the seventeenth century, universities throughout Europe were developing extensive botanical gardens exhibiting specimens collected from Russia to the Mediterranean.¹

A more recognizable predecessor of the modern museum evolved in the last half of the eighteenth century. Italy, France, Britain, and the United States all developed public exhibit galleries where both artistic and natural specimens were presented for cultural and nationalistic values. These museums existed primarily for the exhibition

and veneration of solitary objects with little concern for the relationships between objects or historical context. Even as late as 1846, when the Smithsonian Institution opened, there was little concern for organized systems of objects. It was not until 1850 that a whole new perspective of understanding the American past evolved.²

The earliest concepts of site preservation focused on America's first President and leading historical figure. In 1850, the State of New York purchased General Washington's headquarters at Newburgh to preserve as a national historic site. A few years later, Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, founded the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union and, by 1860, had raised \$200,000 for the purchase and restoration of Washington's historic plantation. The infectious spirit of the Mount Vernon project quickly spread, inspiring similar efforts in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.³

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, American museums advanced in several directions. Large public art and natural history museums opened in New York City and Boston. The idea of "period room" museums, and "outdoor" museums that exhibited entire buildings were first realized in these museums.

In the twentieth century, American museums have developed hundreds of historic sites and outdoor museums along three organizational plans: Historic Houses, Documentary Sites, and Reconstructed Sites. All share the same notion of expanding the context of historical presentations by emphasizing the relationships between environments, structures, objects, people, and events, but each approach the task differently.

Historic Houses

Historic houses usually choose one of two interpretive approaches: "slice of time" or "change through time." Within these two general frameworks, many specific interpretive techniques can be employed. Slice of time presentations seek to present the historic house and the people and events associated with it at a specific time. The appropriate furnishings, architectural detail, and landscaping are chosen to coincide with the interpretive theme. In a site such as Bannack, a slice of time presentation might be geared to the restoration of a structure such as the Skinner Saloon to the period of occupation by the "Innocents."

Change through time presentations focus on how a historic structure has changed in use and appearance over time. Such a presentation stresses contrast and comparison as an interpretive tool. In Bannack, such a plan might be appropriate for a structure like the Meade Hotel. One section of the building might be restored to its appearance during the period that the building served as the Beaverhead County Courthouse. Another section of the building might be restored to a later period when the building was used as a hotel.

Documentary Sites

Documentary sites interpret the history of the immediate environment in which they are located. The interpretive techniques used at documentary sites range from historical highway markers, to modern visitor centers, to entire preserved townsites such as Bannack. Historical markers and modern visitor centers can interpret eloquently the history of the site they seek to document, but frequently do this by using non-original materials. Lewis and Clark's camp along the Clark Fork and the Nez Perce encampment along the Big Hole are now gone, so markers and visitor centers tell us where they were and what they looked like. The site of Bannack is a documentary site in that it relies on the physical remains of the past to tell the story of what, where, and why historic events happened.

Recent historic site documentary programs seek to work with the site as it is today, rather than recreating elaborate facsimile models of structures long-since destroyed -- as has occurred in Historic Williamsburg, Virginia. Achieving this goal requires a fundamental shift in focus from an examination of the past as it was to an examination of how the events of the past have determined the present site. Such an approach better illustrates the transition from the past to the present. It has been used at historic sites such as Fort Egbert, in Alaska. This approach is completely compatible with the current preservation program at Bannack, and offers many options for interpretation.

Reconstructed Sites

Sites such as Virginia City, Montana, use yet another approach to historic site interpretation. Here, some historic structures retain their original functions, some have been altered for contemporary uses, others contain museum exhibits or historic craft demonstrations, while still others have been recently moved in from other historic sites. Such sites offer many interesting attractions, but lack a general historical cohesiveness and tend to base their interpretation on nostalgia rather than history. However, certain elements of the Virginia City site may be appropriate for Bannack.

GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETIVE PLANNING

Do not try to satisfy your vanity teaching a great many things. Awaken peoples' curiosity. It is enough to open minds; do not overload them. Put there just a spark. If there is some good inflammable stuff, it will catch fire.

--Anatole France⁴

Effective historic site interpretation seeks to elicit exploration and to provide information from which the critical participant can derive understanding of historical relationships and contexts. Above all else, interpretation is a specialized form of communication based on human experience. The interpretive plan should be founded on a consideration of the following four guidelines: (1) physical evidence; (2) historical evidence; (3) audience; and (4) resources.

Physical Evidence

The Bannack townsite contains clues to its own interpretive potential. The townsite includes 60 major structures including houses, schools, a church, hotel, and commercial buildings, as well as an additional 30 minor structures such as barns, sheds, garages, and outhouses. These structures are built primarily of logs, but also include some frame structures and one brick and masonry structure. In addition to buildings, there are the physical remains of the town and the surrounding area: a water ditch, traces of trails and old roads, foundations, evidence of various kinds of mining, and Grasshopper Creek. The interpretation of Bannack should begin by explaining what these remains represent, thereby enabling the visitor to make sense of what exists today. This can best be done by grounding the interpretation in the site itself.

Historical Evidence

The physical evidence within the historic site must be analyzed critically. Historical research reveals the significance of these remains by identifying those structures that are most significant to the site's development and that are associated with significant persons or events. Once a historical narrative establishes the basic themes of the site, it is possible to establish a priority for the significant structures, themes, and historic periods that the site documents.

In Bannack, the presence of both gallows and a jail suggest a community concern for law and order. The presence of a school and church also suggest community concerns for religion and education. Historical research indicates the relative importance of each of these community concerns, and how they may have changed through time.

Audience

An analysis of the type of person who visits Bannack each year will help develop an effective interpretive plan. Average range of age, residency (Montana, neighboring state, or elsewhere), education, and historical interests should be considered in determining the depth and sophistication of the interpretive material. Once an interpretive program is implemented, visitors should complete periodic evaluation forms so that necessary adjustments can be made.

Resources

An interpretive plan should be developed that best utilizes the resources at Bannack. What can and should be done largely depends on back-up facilities, collections, personnel, and funding. The historic structures should be used as the primary interpretive tool. Objects, photographs, drawings, and other graphic material can be used to enhance the statements made by the structures.

A system of acquiring, cataloging, and maintaining historical collections should be developed in accordance with approved museum methodology. Know what objects are in the collection, and what their history is. Use the collection to develop and enhance the interpretive themes suggested by the historic structures for greater visitor participation and understanding. (See Appendix B for more information on collection management.)

The interpretive program should be designed so that it can be maintained easily by the full-time and seasonal staff. An overly ambitious plan that cannot be well executed is much less effective than a modest plan that is fully developed. Consider the back-up facilities in terms of such physical needs as electricity, specialized equipment, and running water, as well as building environment and security.

All development should be scrutinized in terms of cost effectiveness. Priorities should be based on maximum interpretive potential per dollar. If necessary, develop the interpretation in phases, use visitor evaluation forms to assess the continued effectiveness of each phase of development, and make adjustments as needed.

INTERPRETIVE TECHNIQUES

The most effective historical interpretation relates the human element of the past in a manner that twentieth century Americans can understand. Veteran historical interpreter Freeman Tilden addresses the necessity of maintaining a human perspective:

Information, as such, is not interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.

Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.

Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part, and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.

The chief aim of interpretation is not instruction but provocation.⁵

The means by which these interpretive principles are integrated into historic site presentations vary with the individual site. For Bannack, the range of appropriate interpretive techniques include the following.

Self-Guided Tours

Self-guided tours allow each visitor to explore the site at his or her own pace. The best programs provide visitors with a map or guide to the site. Where a specific route is necessary to best understand the site, a specially marked pathway can be established. Self-guided tour programs are most effective when they are augmented by interpreters, interpretive panels and markers, or labeled exhibits.

Guided Tours

The guided tour maximizes the human element of historical interpretation, and is the most flexible and immediate way to meet the individual needs and interests that visitors bring to the historic site. One person can lead a group through an entire structure or site, or the tour can be broken into segments with different interpreters taking charge of each section. Many museums and historic sites make their guides easy to identify by providing them with standard uniforms or historic costumes.

Guided tours often work very well in heavily furnished historic houses and other sites where small objects are not protected by cases or barriers. They are also effective with such homogeneous groups as school tours.

Living History

Living history refers to a highly developed combination of guided tours and historical demonstrations that seek to recreate historical lifeways. At living history museums, interpreters wear clothing appropriate to the period of the site and explain the site's significance as they perform historically appropriate tasks. Some museums take living history a step further by having their interpreters assume the roles of historic characters.

In a living history presentation at a site such as Bannack, a visitor might encounter a pair of bachelor miners at work setting up a sluice box who explain the technological process of placer mining and relate it to the historical development of Bannack. Later, the visitor might meet a teamster hitching up a freighting rig who explains the role of freighting and the nature of transportation to Bannack.

Living history can be very effective, but it requires an extensive program of planning, artifact collection, maintenance, and interpreter training.

Publications

Publications consist of everything from maps and brochures to magazines and books. They generally address either on-site or off-site interpretation. The Bannack Guide is a good example of a brochure and map combination used to provide visitors with a general history of the site, along with specific information about various structures.

Audio-Visual Aids

Films, tapes, slides, and slide-tape programs can effectively supplement on-site interpretation. Production costs range from a few hundred dollars to many thousands of dollars. Such techniques work well in site orientation programs. In individual historic structures or exhibits, such devices are best used to enrich other methods of interpretation. They can successfully explain technological processes, illustrate related objects and sites, or provide a variety of texture in terms of visual and audio imagery.

Exhibits, Panels, and Markers

Exhibit panels, historical markers, and restored period-rooms offer many benefits for a site like Bannack. These techniques allow great flexibility, compatibility with texture, scale, and color of existing structures, phased production schedule, and easy and inexpensive maintenance. Exhibit panels can tie together small objects, maps, drawings, and other graphic materials at a production cost to

fit almost any budget. Such panel exhibits can provide an excellent foundation from which to develop other forms of interpretation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN

The interpretive potential of Bannack is unusually high because of its historical significance as the site of many state "firsts" as well as its representative characteristics of other early Montana mining towns. The historical record of personalities and events in Bannack is supported by the material record of well-preserved structures. The cohesive nature of state ownership of in-site properties further bolsters Bannack's potential for effective interpretation.

The full development of the interpretive potential of Bannack should focus on attaining the following goals:

1. To maintain the present historical environment in Bannack by introducing interpretive development that is compatible with the historic structures at Bannack and that will enhance the sense of exploration that the visitor to Bannack now experiences.
2. To establish a continuity of presentation and site integrity through the removal of intrusive elements and the use of coordinated materials and thematic development for signage, interpretive exhibit panels, and other interpretive devices throughout the site.
3. To make a clear distinction between modern and historical materials used in building, restoration, signage, walkways, fencing, and all other landscape features.
4. To create a flexible system of development and presentation that can be phased and/or altered according to agency objectives or funding.

With these goals in mind, we propose the preparation and the implementation of an interpretive plan in three phases: Phase I, Development of an Interpretive Base; Phase II, Selected Restoration; Phase III, Site Activation.

Phase I activities form the core of the interpretive plan for Bannack (Fig. 4-1). Therefore, they are presented in more detail in this section of the report than are the other two phases of the plan. However, both elements of Phase II, Selected Restoration, and Phase III, Site Activation, can be incorporated in Phase I. Indeed, the presentation of all three phases may be seen as options, whose implementation is dependent upon the availability of state resources.



- Site Orientation / Visitor Center (H.S.:12)
- Mining Frontier (H.S.:16)
- Bachelor Miner (H.S.:21)
- Government (H.S.:1)
- Vigilantes (H.S.:7)
- Bannack's Original Streetscape
- Transportation (H.S.:13)
- Death
- Bannack Through Time
- Mining Technology (H.S.:30)
- Sanitation
- Mining as Big Business (H.S.:2)
- Religion (H.S.:3)

- 14 Frontier Architecture (H.S.:14)
- 15 "Greater Bannack"
- 16 Minorities (H.S.:46)
- 17 Domestic Life (H.S.:48)
- 18 Commerce (H.S.:19)
- 19 Low and Order (H.S.:5,6)
- 20 Entertainment (H.S.:54)
- 21 Bannack in Transition (H.S.:9)
- 22 Who's Who in Bannack (H.S.:55)
- 23 Education (H.S.:4)
- 24 Fraternal Societies (H.S.:4)
- 25 Frontier Medicine (H.S.:11)
- 26 Preservation of Bannack (H.S.:59)

BANNACK STATE PARK
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN
PERSPECTIVE VIEW

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KEY

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| 2 Mining Frontier (H.S.:16) | 25 "Greater Bannack" |
| 3 Bachelor Miner (H.S.:21) | 26 Minorities (H.S.:46) |
| 4 Government (H.S.:1) | 27 Domestic Life (H.S.:48) |
| 5 Vigilantes (H.S.:7) | 28 Commerce (H.S.:19) |
| 6 Bannack's Original Streetscape | 29 Law and Order (H.S.:5,6) |
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| 10 Mining Technology (H.S.:30) | 33 Education (H.S.:4) |
| 11 Sanitation | 34 Fraternal Societies (H.S.:4) |
| 12 Mining as Big Business (H.S.:2) | 35 Frontier Medicine (H.S.:11) |
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BANNACK STATE PARK
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN
PERSPECTIVE VIEW

Phase I: Development of an Interpretive Base

Initial site interpretation should revolve around a series of many small panel exhibits, interpretive markers, and selective interior restorations. These displays are effective in illustrating the diversity and vitality of Bannack and in developing a self-guided walking tour that maintains historical continuity and proper pacing. The exhibits, markers, and restorations should be situated in designated structures or sites that bear, to as great an extent as possible, a close interpretive relationship to the historical theme to be presented. Exceptions should be made only when the historical structure most appropriate to the theme no longer exists.

The interpretive markers should be of a standard size and material (Fig. 4-2 through 4-5). The markers should be relatively small and should be placed close to the ground to prevent them from becoming major landscape features. Each marker should include a graphic image, such as a photograph or drawing, and a brief interpretive statement. The markers also should be relatively maintenance-free. It is recommended that the use of anodized aluminum markers be investigated for placement in Bannack.

The interpretive displays should address all of the historical themes that make Bannack significant. However, the early period, 1862-1870, should receive primary interpretive focus, with later periods presented as changes and contrasts to those early "boom" days. The early period is the most significant period in Bannack's history and is the best documented. As additional research is completed and data developed, the interpretation of the historical record can expand accordingly.

The recommended interpretive panel exhibits and interpretive markers should be developed in conjunction with the establishment of a Visitor Center that will tie together the entire site and will provide a solid base for other interpretive developments. Historic Structure #12 is recommended for service as a Visitor Center. The adaptation of this structure for use as a center is crucial to the organized presentation of the Bannack site. This structure will provide a focal point for the management of the entire site by (1) marking the entrance to the site and the beginning of the walking tour, and (2) by distributing information on all Fish, Wildlife, and Parks facilities, including camping, picnicking, fishing access, and the Bannack historic site proper. The Visitor Center also will provide visitor orientation to the site through use of introductory exhibits, a slide/tape program, and printed site guide brochures. It also will provide a place to present plans for the further development of Bannack, special programs offered at the site, and a calendar of special events.



Figure 4-2

Figures 4-2 through 4-5 illustrate the various types of signage now used in Bannack. It is recommended that a uniform signage system be adopted.



Figure 4-3



Figure 4-4



Figure 4-5

The approach to Phase I is recommended for its flexibility, compatibility with the historic fabric, maintenance, and cost. It also will serve as a sound background against which to develop more extensive methods of interpretation. The following section discusses the interpretive themes recommended for development in Bannack. The order in which these themes are presented follows the route suggested for a walking tour of the site. It begins at the parking area and Visitor Center (Historic Structure #12) and proceeds east along the north side of Main Street. At the east end of town, it turns back and proceeds west along the south side of Main Street, ending at the Visitor Center-parking area.

Implementation of the various interpretive materials may follow a priority listing different from this order. Insofar as possible, specific themes have been placed in structures that bear an easily discernable relationship. However, one theme may be appropriate to more than one structure. When construction and installation of the interpretive exhibits begins, some shifting of themes and structures may be desirable or necessary.

In general, the interpretive plan uses structures considered the most significant (Historic Structures #1 through #21). Exceptions are buildings used to balance the distribution of interpretive presentation throughout the site (e.g., Historic Structure #48) or to present themes not directly associated with a particular structure (e.g., Historic Structures #46 and #55).

1. Theme: Site Orientation

Location: Visitor Center and Parking Area
(Historic Structure #12)

Content: A brief introduction to the natural and prehistory of the area including information on plant and animal life, geology, Native American traditions, and presence of fur trappers, traders, and explorers prior to the discovery of gold. A brief synopsis of the history of, significance of, and reasons for preserving the site; a site map; and State Park rules and regulations also should be included. It is recommended that this material be presented both through modular exhibit panels and through a slide/tape orientation program. (Such a slide/tape program could also be used for site promotion.)

A site guide and informational brochure should be available in the Visitor Center. This guide should present the recommended route for the self-guided tour, provide general information about the site, and state important site rules.

Interpretive markers should be placed at the site entrance. These markers should be larger than those found in the site interior. They should welcome visitors to the site and briefly summarize the histori-

cal significance of Bannack. Additionally, the large rocks and historic markers currently in place in front of the Meade Hotel should be relocated to the site entrance.

2. Theme: The Mining Frontier

Location: Assay Office-Drugstore (Historic Structure #16)

Content: Using panel exhibits, this structure should present material on the California and Colorado gold rushes of 1849 and 1852, the transient nature of the miner's life, early mining activity in Montana, and other events leading up to the discovery of gold on Grasshopper Creek and the resulting gold boom. Information on the assay process could either be presented here or in an exhibit series detailing mining technology.

3. Theme: The Bachelor Miner

Location: Back of Block A, Lot 5 (Historic Structure #21)

Content: One of three "portraits" of mining in Bannack, this structure should present information on how the bachelor miner lived. A "profile" should be developed, detailing average age, work schedule, entertainment, ratio of men to women, and how he fared financially. This structure is also recommended for interior restoration detailing what an early period bachelor's quarters looked like. The Granville Stuart journals provide an excellent description of such a cabin.⁶

4. Theme: Government

Location: The Courthouse/Meade Hotel (Historic Structure #1)

Content: A series of panel exhibits discussing the three phases of government in which Bannack was involved: local, county, and territorial. For local government, material should be presented on the miner's courts, water rights, and other local concerns of self-government. Territorial politics and government should include a discussion of Sidney Edgerton, the designation of Montana as a Territory, and the meeting of the first Territorial Legislature. The moving of the Territorial Capital to Virginia City should also be discussed. A discussion of Bannack as the Beaverhead County seat should reference the building of the Courthouse in 1876, and how the railroad bypassed Bannack and led to Dillon replacing Bannack as county seat. Finally, the interpretive material should note the transition from the Courthouse to the Meade Hotel. (Note: the material presented in this building on Sidney Edgerton should obviate the need for the interpretive marker currently in place at the site of his original home.)

5. Theme: Vigilantes

Location: Skinner Saloon (Historic Structure #7)

Content: A panel exhibit briefly documenting the story of Henry Plummer and his gang of Innocents, how they relate to the Skinner Saloon, and the Vigilante activities during the winter of 1863-1864. Interpretation should emphasize the relative briefness of the excess of violence and the rarity of Vigilante committees. Every attempt should be made to avoid sensationalizing this episode of Bannack's history. Mary Edgerton's reaction to the Vigilante period might well serve as a guide to the reaction of non-Vigilante townspeople.⁷

The Vigilante activities should also be referenced with an interpretive marker at the site of the gallows in "Hangman's Gulch." Consideration should be given to removing the modern gallows and grave markers. A new marker should illustrate the gallows and stress how vigilante "justice" usually ended here with no trial by jury or due process of law.

The discussion of Henry Plummer in the Skinner Saloon exhibit might make the need for an additional historic marker citing the original location of his cabin unnecessary. However, the original location (i.e., Yankee Flats) of the saloon should be noted, as well as a reference to the addition of the false front.

6. Theme: Bannack's Original Streetscape (Interpretive Marker)

Location: Near the original site of the Goodrich Hotel

Content: This marker should illustrate the original configuration of structures along Main Street. Interpretation should stress the large number of businesses that operated in Bannack and the sprawling nature of the town and its surrounding communities.

7. Theme: Transportation

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #13)

Content: Located on the road to Virginia City, this house should contain panel exhibits discussing Bannack's position in relation to other cities in Montana Territory and surrounding supply centers. Material should cover the various modes of travel and how long it took to get from one place to another. Interpretation should also emphasize the significance of the freighting industry and the importance of good roads. This would be a good area to exhibit a historic or reproduction freighting wagon with a discussion of how much weight it could carry and what the rate of travel was. In lieu of this, a rectangle approximating the size of a common family wagon could be laid out on the floor with remarks concerning the care people took in deciding what to bring along on their trip West and what to leave

behind. A living history demonstration of harnessing a horse or oxen to a wagon would be appropriate here.

8. Theme: Death (Interpretive Marker)

Location: Cemetery on "Boot Hill"

Content: This marker should cite the cemetery at the other end of town and discuss how death from disease and accident was a major part of life in remote mining towns such as Bannack.

9. Theme: Bannack Through Time (Interpretive Marker)

Location: Knoll overlooking the townsite below "Boot Hill"

Content: This marker should illustrate Bannack as it was sketched in the 1860's and photographed in the 1880's from this spot. A simple interpretive marker should reference these changes and suggest how many thousands of people through history have viewed the townsite from this knoll.

10. Theme: Mining Technology

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #30)

Content: This house is not directly associated with mining, but it is large enough for technological displays and sits near a miner's water ditch. Panel exhibits documenting the development and technology of placer and quartz mining in Bannack should be located here. Using drawings, photographs, and reproduced equipment, the interpretation should address methods, labor, and costs involved in extracting an ounce of gold. This discussion should include material on the environmental impact of various techniques, with reference to landscape features in Bannack visible today. Reference should also be made to the water ditch running outside the house.

When the mill site (Historic Structure #8) is accessible and funding is available, this presentation should be expanded and installed in those structures. The site could include slides, films, living history demonstrations, and traditional museum exhibits documenting the history and development of mining in Bannack.

11. Theme: Sanitation (Interpretive Marker)

Location: Near the cluster of buildings west of the house
(Historic Structure #2)

Content: In reference to the clutter of buildings near this residence, this marker should illustrate the crowded nature of Bannack's original town plan and how many areas had no discernible order. Interpretation should stress how this created problems of sanitation and disease.

12. Theme: Mining as Big Business

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #2)

Content: Exhibit panels should present the role of "big business" and "foreign capital" in developing more expensive methods of ore extraction. The development of the various dredging operations should also be discussed, along with an explanation of how gold dredges work and what impact they had on Grasshopper Creek.

A secondary interpretive theme should present a portrait of the miner as a banker and broker developing mining companies for investment purposes. In relation to this theme, it is recommended that partial interior restoration be considered for this house. Perhaps dating to the Graves' family occupancy, the restoration of a parlor or sitting room could contrast the lifestyle enjoyed by this family in comparison to that of the "bachelor" or "middle-class" family.

13. Theme: Religion

Location: Methodist Church (Historic Structure #3)

Content: Panel exhibits located in the foyer of the structure should discuss the absence of any organized church or Sabbath observation in early Bannack, and how several other structures were used for churches prior to the construction of the Methodist Church in 1877. Secondary interpretive focus should highlight the character and influence of William Van Orsdel.

It is recommended that the interior of the church proper be restored to its appearance during Brother Van Orsdel's tenure. Once restored, the church would be an ideal meeting room for large tour groups, slide programs, films, weddings, and church services. Living history "fire and brimstone" sermons could also be held during the summer months. Perhaps some of the actual texts of Van Orsdel's sermons could be located.

14. Theme: Frontier Architecture

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #14)

Content: A panel exhibit presentation of the various types of building construction techniques found in Bannack could be located here. Different types of log-notching methods should be illustrated along with an exhibit of appropriate tools. The sources of building styles and building materials, particularly milled lumber, should also be presented. The objective of the interpretation is to help visitors learn to "read" historic architecture.

15. Theme: "Greater Bannack" (Interpretive Marker)

Location: On the road across from Yankee Flats

Content: This marker should illustrate a reconstructed view of Yankee Flats and stress how "greater Bannack" was a megalopolis of many small communities, including Marysville and Jerusalem.

As an alternative to a marker in this location, the theme of "Greater Bannack" could be interpreted in a central location (e.g., the Visitor Center of the Meade Hotel).

16. Theme: Minorities

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #46)

Content: Interpretive exhibit panels should be used to discuss the work roles and white attitudes toward the Chinese and Native Americans living in and near Bannack.

17. Theme: Domestic Life

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #48)

Content: Panel exhibits should interpret the woman's world in Bannack -- what her work routines were, how many children she had, and what her social life was. An effort should be made to treat both married and single women.

As a secondary interpretive theme in this exhibit, a portrait of the miner as a family man should be developed. This would emphasize Bannack's transition from a mining camp of bachelors to a more stable community of families, schools, and churches.

In addition to these panel exhibits, interior reconstruction of a family kitchen is recommended for this structure. A restored kitchen would symbolize the nuclear family for comparison to the bachelor quarters and Historic Structure #2. It also would provide an interesting contrast to modern kitchen facilities. Such a restoration would be a good place for a living history presentation focusing on diet and women's roles in Bannack.

18. Theme: Commerce

Location: Bakery and Restaurant (Historic Structure #19)

Content: Interpretive panel exhibits should focus on the many support businesses needed to keep the Bannack residents supplied with necessary goods and services. Develop the idea that Bannack was a multi-faceted community with many other interests than mining. It would be interesting to develop an economic comparison between a typical businessman and a typical miner. References should be made to

other commercial establishments in town, such as Historic Structure #17 and the Montana Hotel (Historic Structure #9).

19. Theme: Law and Order

Location: Jail Structures (Historic Structures #5 and #6)

Content: A small interpretive exhibit should attempt to balance the Vigilante story by stating that law-breakers were more often jailed than hanged. The exhibit should discuss the extent to which the jails were kept full and for what offences people were jailed.

20. Theme: Entertainment

Location: Saloon (Historic Structure #54)

Content: Interpretive panels should present the nature and extent of entertainment found in Bannack. Saloons, hurdy-gurdy houses, and brothels should be discussed to emphasize the male orientation of early Bannack. Other forms of entertainment were also important and should be presented, including fishing trips, dances, plays, hay rides, sleighing parties, and berry picking excursions, all indicating the more social and family-oriented aspects of the Bannack community. It may be desirable to move this panel display to Historic Structure #18, which is in better condition. However, it is now being used as an office and storage facility.

21. Theme: Bannack in Transition

Location: Montana Hotel (Historic Structure #9)

Content: The manner in which Bannack's population growth and decline and economic evolution were ultimately dependent on mining would be the interpretive focus of a panel exhibit in this structure. The exodus to Virginia City in the summer of 1863 and the periodic economic resurgencies during the Idaho gold rush and the quartz and dredging activities should be developed. Special emphasis should be placed on how the community responded to these economic changes, for example, the buying and selling of commercial and residential property and different uses of these structures. The later development of Bannack as a commercial center and the eventual decline of the community with the coming of the railroad also could be explained here.

22. Theme: Who's Who in Bannack

Location: Residence (Historic Structure #55)

Content: Thousands of miners, businessmen, and "hangers-on" passed through Bannack in the early years of its development. Many of these men got a start in Bannack that eventually led to positions of major economic and political power and influence. A panel exhibit in this structure would discuss who some of these men were, what they did in Bannack, and what they later became. Brief biographical sketches should be developed for Wilbur Fisk Sanders, Samuel T. Hauser, Conrad Kohrs, Sidney Edgerton, John Bozeman, William Andrews Clark, and James and Granville Stuart. Also, some of those who established permanent residence in Bannack, such as Graves, Bissette, and Renois, should be included.

23. Theme: Education

Location: Masonic Lodge Schoolroom (Historic Structure #4)

Content: In the two small rooms at the front of the lower floor of the Masonic Lodge, panel exhibits should be developed discussing parental concern for education in early Bannack and the founding of the various school programs and structures. Important personalities, such as Lucia Darling, should be presented, along with information on school curriculum, length and schedule of the school day, and length of the school term.

A secondary theme of childhood should be developed. This should focus on how children in Bannack played, worked, and lived.

It is recommended that the restoration and furnishing of the school room be completed and used for education programs and living history school lessons. It is also recommended that a historical furnishing study be conducted before restoration continues.

24. Theme: Fraternal Societies

Location: Masonic Lodge Second Floor (Historic Structure #4)

Content: In the hallway outside of the meeting room, an interpretive exhibit should discuss how the mid-nineteenth century was a time of great interest in fraternal societies, with hundreds flourishing across the country. Many of the early residents of Bannack had belonged to such societies before moving to Bannack and wished to continue their affiliation -- a further example of Bannack's sense of community identity.

It is recommended that this exhibit include the informational plaques currently on exhibit behind the barricade separating the hall from the meeting room. It is also recommended that some of the ritual objects be placed for easier viewing from the barricades; these should

also be referenced in the interpretive material. These changes would separate the modern elements from the historic objects and create a purer restoration of the meeting room. It is also recommended that a historical furnishing study be completed for the meeting room. Additionally, all installed objects should be evaluated for conservation needs and protection.

25. Theme: Frontier Medicine

Location: Ryburn House (Historic Structure #11)

Content: A panel exhibit should focus on personalities such as Leavitt and Stuart, as well as Dr. R. H. Ryburn, a Bannack doctor who lived in this house. Examples of period medical tools or illustrations from period trade catalogs should be used to discuss the medical "state of the art" on the frontier in the 1860's and 1870's.

26. Theme: Preservation of Bannack

Location: Historic Structure #59

Content: An interpretive panel exhibit should document preservation techniques and efforts in Bannack. This should include an explanation of how the most successful techniques are the least visible. The presentation should also include "before, during, and after" views of one of the more notable projects, such as the Masonic Hall or Methodist Church. The preservation of Bannack could also be developed as a theme for a special guided tour.

Phase II. Interior Restoration

Selected interior restorations can be used for a more in-depth exploration of specific themes. These should be used to highlight and to provoke visitor interest in the way in which people in Bannack lived. For this reason, only limited restoration is recommended, to enhance rather than alter the way the site appears. This phase will necessitate a full documentation and furnishings study for each restoration project.

One of the historic structures that is recommended for restoration is the Methodist Church. Once the church project is complete (and perhaps before), the building can be used for evening "campfire" presentations of films and talks on the history of Bannack and related topics.

Phase III. Site Activation

The third phase of interpretive development should include a more developed museum program of exhibits, audio-visual devices, education programs, special events, and living history.

It is recommended that portions of the Meade Hotel be restored and adapted for use as a museum gallery for a changing exhibit program. Installed for periods of one to two years, these exhibits could highlight such topics as "Women in Bannack," "Art and Architecture on the Mining Frontier," or "The General Store --Furnishings, Food, and Clothing Sold in Bannack."

It is recommended that Phase III also include a more active collection/development program in accordance with the procedures outlined in Appendix B. Coupled with a collections program should be an upgrading of the interpretive exhibits to include more three-dimensional objects, and more audio-visual devices, once the equipment and skill necessary to produce professional quality slide/tape programs is available.

A more intensive educational program also should be developed to offer organized tours and programs for school children. Such a program should focus on specific grade levels and should follow curriculum-based educational objectives.

Special events, such as "Bannack Days," should be developed in conjunction with specific historical events like the discovery of gold on July 28, 1862, Independence Day celebrations, and other documented events. Special events can include historical craft demonstrations, re-enactments of historical events, music, dancing, theatricals, and other activities not a part of the regular interpretive program.

A limited, living-history program also can be incorporated into this phase, either in addition to or as part of the special events program. It is recommended that living history be kept limited so that it does not radically alter or intrude upon Bannack's current historical environment. The restored school room, kitchen, and mill site would be good places to begin such a program.

It is possible, and perhaps desirable, that aspects of Phases II and III be implemented during development of Phase I.

SUMMARY OF BANNACK INTERPRETIVE PLAN

The preceding phases or options of the Bannack interpretive plan are designed around two key items. Number one, the creation of the Visitor's Center at the entrance to the site, is imperative. While other structures, principally the Meade Hotel, may be used to interpret elements of Bannack life, its development should not be confused with the purposes of the Visitor Center.

Suggestions for the Bannack interpretive plan also are predicated on a "structure theme" approach. This approach provides the easy referencing of interpretation to the community, and it offers a greater flexibility in the range of interpretation of materials. Moreover, the structure/theme approach offers an added measure of security to the materials used in the interpretation plan.

Within the structure theme approach, however, there are a great range of possibilities for development. Certainly the preparation of brochures and the use of audio/visual aids can augment the interpretation of the site. We would suggest, however, that the audio/visual materials be limited to use at the Visitor Center. The use of audio/visual materials throughout the site is not only costly in initiation and maintenance, but can stifle the imagination of the visitor as he proceeds through the townsite.

The preceding interpretive plan for the Bannack site is not meant to be exhaustive. Far more detailed information and planning will be needed for development of displays and for the expansion of the initial interpretive data base to support selected restoration and site activation. The plan is designed to be reasonable and to be something that can be instituted in the near future. The interpretive plan also is designed to be flexible. As Bannack becomes more visible and public visitation increases, new information will become available. These data should be incorporated into the expansion of the overall interpretive plan. Thus, any interpretation of the Bannack townsite should be considered more of a "process" than a "product". Hence, any physical development meant to implement the interpretation of the site should be flexible enough to respond to the evolution of historical information.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Edward P. Alexander, Museums in Motion (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), pp. 6-9.

² Ibid., pp. 8-12.

³ Ibid., pp. 88-89.

⁴ Freeman Tilden, Interpreting Our Heritage (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957), p. xiii.

⁵ Ibid., p. 9.

⁶ Granville Stuart, Forty Years on the Frontier: As Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of Granville Stuart, ed. Paul C. Phillips (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1967), p. 232.

⁷ Mary Edgerton, A Governor's Wife on the Mining Frontier, ed. James L. Thane, Jr. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Library, 1976).

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

CHAPTER 5

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

During the past fifteen years, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has concentrated (1) on acquiring private parcels in the Bannack townsite, and (2) on stabilizing and restoring selected structures. The Department has long recognized the need to move forward with the development of a master interpretive plan for Bannack, but has been plagued by the exigency of acquisition and stabilization. Although most of the site has been acquired by the State of Montana, and the physical needs of the site continue to be important, the Department has committed itself to continuing the planning process at Bannack.

The following list of recommendations combines those considered to be of highest priority by the Department, and those developed in this report. It is by no means definitive. However, these items are considered necessary to the successful preservation and interpretation of the Bannack townsite.

Recommendation #1: Bypass Road [See Perspective View, in map pocket.]

The Department has recommended that a bypass road be constructed around Bannack. This recommendation should retain a high priority. It is now impossible to control access into and out of the site. It also is difficult to regulate the flow of motor vehicles within the site. Traffic intrudes upon the historical atmosphere of the site, interrupts visitor photography, and makes cohesive interpretation difficult. Many visitors drive into town, park their cars while they examine a specific structure, and then drive on to the next structure. Except when handicapped, visitors should walk from the parking area and explore the site on foot.

Recommendation #2: Fire Protection System

Fire in Bannack is an ever present threat that could completely destroy this irreplaceable resource. A dependable year-round water source and distribution system are essential to assure adequate protection.

Recommendation #3: Visitor Center

The Meade Hotel (Historic Structure #1) now serves as the starting point for the self-guided tour. However, it is situated well into the park and is not encountered until after the visitor has passed several significant structures on his walk from the parking area. The Meade Hotel has no orientation or restroom facilities and is not accessible

to handicapped visitors. It should be replaced as a Visitor Center by Historic Structure #12.

The choice of Historic Structure #12 for development as a Visitor Center and orientation facility is excellent. Its proximity to the parking area and its interior room arrangement can be adapted easily to the following functions:

- (1) Restrooms in the rear section of the building, with access for the handicapped.
- (2) First-aid station.
- (3) Space for modular exhibit panels for site orientation.
- (4) An information and sales counter.
- (5) A small theater for viewing an orientation slide program.

The Visitor Center should be connected to the parking area with a walkway and signage indicating that this is the entrance to the site. The parking area should be developed as an extension of the Visitor Center, with improved landscaping and orientation signage.

The yard area surrounding the Visitor Center should be developed with benches, a site map, and a brochure rack for use when the Visitor Center is closed.

Recommendation #4: Continued Stabilization of Historic Structures

The mill site (Historic Structure #8) has a very high potential for interpreting the mining history of Bannack and should be considered a key part of the overall site interpretation. Access to the mill site from the town site should be developed, but of more immediate need is the preservation of the remaining mill structures. (Specific recommendations for the interpretation of the mill site are developed in Theme #10, on page 4-15 of this chapter.)

Excellent preservation and stabilization work has been conducted in Bannack since 1965, but much work remains to be done. Funding of the stabilization program should remain a high priority and should be integrated with the development of the interpretive program. (Chapter 3 includes specific stabilization recommendations.)

Recommendation #5: Storage/Workshop Structure

A combination artifact storage area and workshop is a much-needed facility in Bannack. Currently, artifacts are stored in numerous historic structures throughout the site, creating problems with security, environmental controls, and insect and rodent controls.

Access to historical objects for research and inventory is difficult. Additionally, the interpretive potential of structures used as warehouses and shop facilities is severely hampered. The current use of Historic Structure #17 (Saloon) for this purpose contributes to the on-site traffic problem and is contrary to sound preservation practices.

A combination workshop/storage facility should be developed close to the parking area and Visitor Center. This structure should be compatible with the site in terms of scale and fabric.

Recommendation #5: Removal of Modern Intrusions and Continued Acquisition of Historic Structures

The Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has identified the importance of acquiring the remaining site inholdings and the removal of intrusive elements. From an interpretive point of view, these acquisitions and controls are important for creating greater site cohesiveness and historical integrity.

Intrusive features of a non-essential nature should be removed and essential elements should be disguised. Inholdings should be acquired as soon as possible. In lieu of outright purchase, other avenues should be explored, such as facade easements.

Recommendation #6: Construction of Boundary Fencing

The boundary of Bannack State Park is currently unmarked. Secure fencing should be installed to define boundaries to forestall unauthorized trespass, better control vandalism, and provide protection from free-ranging livestock.

Recommendation #7: Preparation of a Bannack Master Plan

The Bannack Historic Resources Study addresses a number of important items in planning the use of the Bannack Historic Site. First of all, it identifies those historic themes that are important to the interpretation of the site. Secondly, it provides an inventory of physical resources at Bannack and offers suggestions for their required stabilization and maintenance. Finally, the report presents fundamental ideas to be considered in interpreting the Bannack community and suggests a starting point for the development of interpretation.

The Bannack Historic Resources Study is not designed to be definitive. It should serve as a beginning point from which to develop a full master plan of the Bannack community. That master plan would include, but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Adequate maps and graphics to provide visual orientation and delineation of physical setting and structures therein.
- (2) A comprehensive review of the cultural and administrative history.
- (3) A discussion of current management activities, including:
 - (a) Acquisition and stabilization;
 - (b) Artifact, photograph, and document collections;
 - (c) Interpretive displays and activities;
 - (d) Ongoing operations and maintenance program.
- (4) Delineation of problem areas or shortcomings in current program, including:
 - (a) Interpretive displays and activities;
 - (b) Acquisition of private inholdings;
 - (c) Preservation and stabilization of select structures;
 - (d) Traffic flow and visitor control;
 - (e) Public services and sanitary facilities;
 - (f) Storage and workshop facilities;
 - (g) Housing of parks personnel and facility security;
 - (h) Fire protection system.
- (5) Recommended solutions to problem areas and shortcomings with major element being development of interpretive plan.
- (6) Projected time and cost factors.

We recommend that this master plan be developed and that following its completion, the interpretive displays be created. While individual efforts at preserving and interpreting structures at Bannack are important, a comprehensive and detailed identification of interpretive steps will be necessary to ensure the appropriate interpretations of Montana's premier historic site.

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CHAPTER 6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOTES ON HISTORIC SOURCES

Researching the history of Bannack, Montana, presents some interesting and often discouraging problems for the historian. The publication of Thomas Dimsdale's The Vigilantes of Montana, or Popular Justice in the Rocky Mountains (first serialized in the Montana Post), and a later work on the same subject by Nathaniel Langford, have colored the way subsequent historians have interpreted the development of Bannack and the southwestern Montana mining frontier. Although the vigilante era was undoubtedly an important and violent aspect of the early period of Montana history, it has been exhaustively dealt with in articles and contemporary accounts. Other equally important developments, such as the social and political evolution of the territory, that had their beginnings in Bannack, have been seriously neglected.

In addition, Bannack's rather brief "boom" period and the nature of itinerant prospectors may have contributed to a lack of extant diaries and journals. Many people left that town for richer areas within one year of John White's discovery of gold. The most valuable sources that deal specifically with Bannack are the letters of Mary Edgerton, James Morley, James Fergus, and Granville Stuart. The diary of James Knox Polk Miller is useful, but deals mainly with his time in Virginia City and has limited references to Bannack.

Oren Sassmen's "Metal Mining in Historic Beaverhead" has a wealth of information regarding the development of mining in the Bannack region. Sassman's emphasis is obviously mineral production, and is therefore limited in its value for the social or political aspects of Bannack.

It has been necessary, given the above-mentioned restrictions, to treat Bannack as a typical mining community. Thus, several secondary sources were used to provide information about the development of the western mining frontier. Duane Smith's Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier and William J. Trimble's The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire offer abundant information regarding social conditions, architectural development, and the political evolution of the mining frontier.

NOTES ON INTERPRETATION SOURCES

There is a growing body of literature in subject areas related to the Bannack project. This is a relatively new field with many good works published every year. It is recommended that a book and magazine budget be established for Bannack. A complete library could easily be established and maintained for about \$300 per year.

General Works

The American Association for State and Local History has published several excellent books on the history and administration of museums. The most recent, and most readable, is E. P. Alexander's Museums in Motion, which traces the history of the museum movement in America. Older, but also excellent, books are Ellis Burcaw's Introduction to Museum Work and Carl Guthe's The Management of Small History Museums. These books provide a solid background in American museum history, development, typology, and administration.

Interpretation

First published in 1957 and reprinted numerous times, Freeman Tilden's Interpreting Our Heritage is a good introduction to historical interpretation. A more recent publication is Alderson and Low's Interpretation of Historic Sites, which complements Tilden.

In developing interpretation in a site such as Bannack, it is useful to visit as many other museums and historic sites and to collect as many published interpretive plans as possible. The two plans cited in the following bibliographic listing (the Bodie, California plan and the Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska plan) are difficult to locate but can be ordered from their management agencies. They are particularly relevant to Bannack.

Collection Management and Maintenance

Chenall's Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging presents a concise guide to collection cataloging that is adaptable to computer-based retrieval systems. Many museums are now using this book as a basis for their collection catalogs and it is highly recommended for Bannack. Reible's Registration Methods for the Small Museum also is good and should be purchased for Bannack.

Guthe and Kramer's Technical Leaflets are examples of the fine series published by the American Association for State and Local History in their monthly magazine, History News. It is recommended that the entire series be examined for acquisition.

Guldbeck's The Care of Historical Collections is an excellent survey of collection needs from the point of view of a conservator. It is interesting, readable, and should be a part of every museum library. More specialized, but also good, is Keck's A Handbook on the Care of Paintings.

Chambers' Cyclical Maintenance for Historic Buildings was prepared for the National Park Service and is one of the few handbooks available on the subject. It would be a good guide for use in developing a maintenance program for the historic structures in Bannack.

Topical Works

Works on specific museum techniques and problems are also becoming increasingly available. Seale's Recreating the Historic House Interior is an excellent, step-by-step guide to researching and refurbishing historic houses. Again, the American Association for State and Local History Technical Leaflet series is useful, with brochures such as Pisney's "Historical Markers: Planning Local Programs."

Armintha Neal's Exhibits for the Small Museum: A Handbook is a good guide to basic design principles, procedures, and economy. This is a basic work that should be a part of all museum libraries.

The books cited above represent a small fraction of those currently available. An excellent bibliographic series is now being published by the American Association for State and Local History. Developed by Frederick Rath and Merrilyn O'Connell, five volumes have been published, all of which are relevant to the Bannack project. Collectively entitled A Bibliography on Historical Organization Practices, the series now includes Historic Preservation (Vol. 1), Care and Conservation of Collections (Vol. 2), Interpretation (Vol. 3), Documentation of Collections (Vol. 4), and Administration (Vol. 5).

Constraints

There are a number of factors that limit historical research of Bannack, Montana. The absence of a newspaper in Bannack frustrates the researcher. Also, the abstract of the Hope Placer, compiled by the Southwestern Montana Abstract and Title Company, is not keyed to an official town plat. The legal descriptions are usually very brief and often mention buildings or landmarks that have been destroyed. Thus, it is difficult and, at times, impossible to relate title claimants to specific properties and structures.

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Paddock, Mr. Sonny. Dillon, Montana. Interview, June, 1981.

Tash, Mr. William. Dillon, Montana. Interview, June, 1981.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
FORMS AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
A-1. Chronological Structure History Form (example from Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site)	A-1
A-2. Reference to Photo File Form (example from Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site)	A-3
A-3. Maintenance Log Form example	A-4
A-4. Specifications	A-5

HS-19 LOG STALLION BARN
GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



TYPE OF STRUCTURE: LOG

GROSS SQUARE FEET: 625'

Appendix A-1: Chronological Structure History form. Example
from Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

CHRONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE HISTORY
GRANT KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HS-19 STALLION BARN

<u>DATE</u>	<u>STRUCTURE HISTORY</u>
ca. 1880	In the northern area of the west corrals and west of the ranch house, a square-notched structure with a V-notched log lean-to on the north side was originally used to house two stallions. It has a cedar shingle roof.
ca. 1890	Lean-to section added.
ca. 1928	Converted to blacksmith shop.
ca. 1935	Converted to garage/blacksmith shop.
1972	Purchased by the National Park Service.
1978	New concrete and stone foundation. Concrete slab floor. Logs replaced. Boards on lean-to replaced. Chinked and daubed. Whitewashed. Doors repaired and restored. Doors and trim repainted red. Experiments with epoxy consolidation, foam fill, whitewash during log structures course. Wood shingles on roof.
1979	Building whitewashed.

Appendix A-1: Chronological Structure History form. Example
from Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

REFERENCE TO PHOTO FILE

HS-19 LOG STALLION BARN
GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HISTORICAL PHOTOS

- C-VI General view of ranch from west side (two composite photos) ca. 1940
 C.R.-Q2, D24
- H4-I Belgian mares with colts ca. 1936
 C.R.-D24, C18, C19, C17
- H8-III Team and pole wagon, south of old stallion barn and blacksmith shop
 C.R.-C19, V

NEW PHOTOS

- HABS #102 East elevation
- HABS #113 South elevation
- HABS #114 Southwest elevation
- HABS #136 South elevation

Appendix A-2: Reference to Photo File form. Example from
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

INTERIOR	MAINTAIN	REPLACE	REMARKS
_____ FLOOR	_____	_____	
_____ BASE	_____	_____	
_____ WALLS	_____	_____	
_____ WINDOW(S)	_____	_____	
_____ TRIM	_____	_____	
_____ DOOR(S)	_____	_____	
_____ TRIM	_____	_____	
_____ CEILING	_____	_____	
_____ ELECTRICAL	_____	_____	
_____ HEATING	_____	_____	
_____ LIGHTS	_____	_____	
_____ OTHER _____	_____	_____	
EXTERIOR			
_____ SITE	_____	_____	
_____ FOUNDATION	_____	_____	
_____ WALLS	_____	_____	
_____ CHINKING/OAUBING	_____	_____	
_____ WINDOW(S)	_____	_____	
_____ TRIM	_____	_____	
_____ DOOR(S)	_____	_____	
_____ TRIM	_____	_____	
_____ SOFFIT/FACIA	_____	_____	
_____ ROOF	_____	_____	
_____ CHIMNEY(S)	_____	_____	
_____ OTHER _____	_____	_____	

Appendix A-3:

Maintenance Log Form example

INSPECTED BY _____

DATE _____

PERSONAL SERVICES	POSITION, TITLE, GRADE AND SURNAME	EST. M/DAYS	DAILY RATE	EST. COSTS	ACTUAL COSTS
MATERIALS AND OTHER COSTS	ITEM			EST. COSTS	ACTUAL COSTS
COST ACCOUNT		PERSONAL SERVICES	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	OTHER	TOTAL

DIVISION 01 GENERAL

01010 Summary of Work

DIVISION 02 SITE WORK

02020 Site Maintenance

DIVISION 03 CONCRETE

03302 Concrete Work

DIVISION 04 MASONRY

04100 Mortar

04201 Masonry Work

DIVISION 05 METALS

None

DIVISION 06 CARPENTRY

06091 Carpentry

06093 Log and Wood Epoxy Work

DIVISION 07 MOISTURE CONTROL

07310 Asphalt Roofing

07311 Wood Shingle Roof

07620 Flashing

DIVISION 08 DOORS, WINDOWS AND GLASS

08209 Wood Doors

08609 Wood Windows

08810 Glass and Glazing

DIVISION 09 FINISHES

09901 Painting

09902 Whitewash

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: These specifications consist of the maintenance of log structures and brick buildings at Bannack Historic Site.

2. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

2-1 When performing maintenance work, every precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to existing structure components and surrounding areas.

2-2 Cutting of any historic fabric shall be done only if deteriorated beyond repair. Original material shall be retained as much as possible. Consult regional historical architect for any major exception to the above.

2-3 If structure components have to be dismantled prior to maintenance work, all these components shall be marked with a linen tag stapled securely in place and numbered with indelible ink.

3. MARKING OF WORK

3-1 All new materials, except shingles, which are a replacement of original materials, shall be labeled with the year performed in legible numerals.

3-2 Marking shall be done in the most conspicuous location on non-exposed members, painted on or stamped into material in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch numerals. Marking shall be in the most inconspicuous location on exposed members, stamped or etched into materials in $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch numerals.

4. INSPECTIONS

4-1 An inspection "checklist" is provided in the maintenance work log in order to determine if maintenance is required. File with appropriate structure file.

4-2 Inspection intervals are noted under each CSI Division. This does not mean problems that are noted at other times need not be taken care of immediately, before major damage occurs.

5. MAINTENANCE RECORDS

5-1 Record all maintenance work on the maintenance work log. File in appropriate structure file.

5-2 Photograph all work before and after maintenance. Identify photographs and file with the appropriate maintenance work log.

A. Items to be identified on photograph

1. Historic structure number
2. Description
3. Direction photograph taken
4. Date
5. Photographer

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of the maintenance of the site adjacent to or in the immediate area of the structure that could cause damage to the structure.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Inspect each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for grade conditions that may cause damage to structure. Soil near wood members will cause rotting. Inspect for vegetation near structure which may retain moisture and cause damage (i.e. weeds, tall grass, etc.) Inspect for shrubs and trees that may cause problems to structure because of their continued growth. Inspect for fences, retaining walls, etc. that may be deteriorating and causing damage to structure.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Slope all grades away from structure to keep moisture away from foundation. Retain natural vegetation. All roads and walkways adjacent to structures should slope away from structure. Do not allow soil to pull away from foundation. Fill to stop water infiltration.

3-2 Keep all weeds and tall grass mowed down to allow drying of soil around structure.

3-3 Prune all shrubs and trees when necessary to keep them from damaging structure.

3-4 Repair all fences and gates attached to building and maintain as a part of the structure.

3-5 Repair retaining walls that are supporting fill around structures.

3-6 Wood foundation - Keep all soil and weeds from the top of the exposed wood members.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of the maintenance of exposed Portland cement concrete on the foundations. See section 02020 for related site maintenance.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Inspect each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for cracks in concrete work and monitor all cracks for cause and type of settlement. Inspect for spalling of surface. Inspect for graffiti on surfaces.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Monitoring cracks: All cracks should be monitored to determine changes over a period of time. At monthly intervals measure length and width of cracks. If cracks continue to increase and/or cause damage to adjacent materials contact regional historical architect for replacement.

3-2 Patching: All minor cracks and spalled areas should be patched with Portland cement if it has been determined that the major deterioration has stopped. This will stop further cracking and spalling because of moisture infiltration. If cracking and spalling still occurs after patching, contact the regional historical architect. Maintain original appearance of concrete as closely as possible.

3-3 Cleaning procedure:

- A. Clean graffiti from concrete walls during warm weather to allow adequate drying of material.
- B. To remove graffiti which will not wash off with water alone, use soap, such as laundry soap or other soaps without perfuming agents. Rinse thoroughly with as little water as possible to remove any soap residue.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Patching

- A. Portland cement: ASTM C150 TYPE I
- B. Sand: Clean local sand
- C. Water: Potable

4-2 Cleaning materials

- A. Water: Potable
- B. Brushes: Stiff fiber or non-ferrous wire
- C. Spray equipment: Approved suitable for spray at 160 P.S.I. (pressure 150 P.S.I. maximum)

4-3 Mix

- A. Cement patch (measured by volume)
 - 1 Part portland cement
 - 2 Parts sand

5. EXECUTION

5-1 Patching: Clean all surfaces of dirt and loose material. Apply Portland cement patching to surface with a putty knife and smooth with flat blade. Remove all excess cement.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of maintenance of log daubing and stone and brick mortar.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Cracks and changes in daubing and mortar, that which has fallen out or that which has become soft and is quickly wearing away.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Daubing and Mortar: Cracked, missing, and deteriorating mortar must be replaced immediately.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Mortar daubing:

- A. Lime: ASTM C207, TYPE S high plasticity
- B. Portland cement: ASTM C150, TYPE I white
- C. Sand: Match clean local sand
- D. Water: Potable

4-2 Cleaning materials:

- A. Water: Potable
- B. Brushes: Stiff fiber or non-ferrous wire
- C. Spray equipment: Approved suitable for spray at 160 P.S.I. (pressure 150 P.S.I. maximum)

4-3 Mixes:

- A. Daubing of log work, and stone and brick mortar (measured by volume)
 - 1 Part white cement
 - 5 Parts lime
 - 7-9 Parts sand

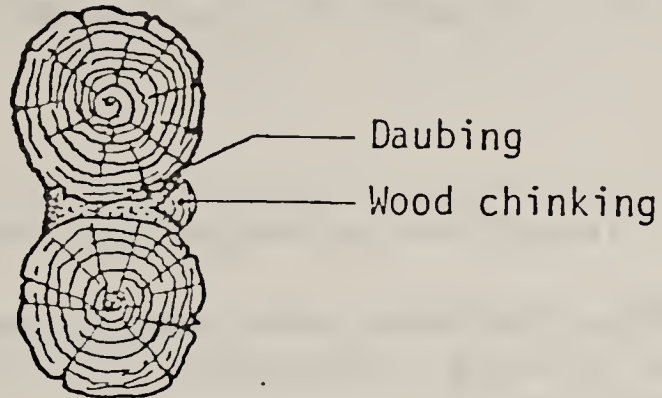
Note: Formula has to be adjusted because of climate conditions at time of application.

5. EXECUTION

5-1 Daubing of log work: Pre-mix daubing mix dry; add water slowly; mix to spreadable consistency; wet joint before application; apply with a wide-bladed putty knife; cant daubing; smooth with flat blade; do not feather edge; patch surface cracks with water.

EXTERIOR

INTERIOR



Daubing and Chinking Detail
(No scale)

- 5-2 Stone work: Repoint bad mortar joints.
Clean out bad mortar at least 1" into joint
Wet stone
Point joint (see mortar mix)
Clean excess mortar from face of stone.
Match control jointing

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of cleaning and maintaining stone and brick masonry work. See section 02020 for site maintenance and section 04100 for mortar.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Cracked masonry units, cracks between masonry units and mortar, faces of masonry spalling off (deteriorating in layers), and crumbly or powdery masonry units.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure:

- A. At grade, maintain adequate slope to keep water flowing away from the structure.
- B. Because of alternate wet and dry weather, the soil may pull away from the masonry at the ground line, permitting water infiltration. Always keep soil close against the masonry.
- C. It may be necessary to remove water-splashed or wind-blown soil from exposed masonry.
- D. For cleaning masonry, steam or hot water is no more effective than cold water in removing dirt because it cools on contact with the masonry. Jet sprays are effective in dislodging dirt, but spread too much water on the masonry surface and at the ground line. This procedure calls for using clean cool water and a stiff natural bristle brush.
- E. To remove graffiti or dirt other than soil which will not wash off with water alone, use soap, such as laundry soap or other soaps without perfuming agents. Rinse thoroughly with as little water as possible to remove any soap residue.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Stone:

- A. Match existing stonework.

4-2 Brick:

- A. Match existing brickwork.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of patch painting and maintenance of all finished, exposed woodwork, and log walls. For cleaning painted woodwork, see maintenance specification 09901, Painting.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Chips or gouges due to visitor wear or vandalism, blistering paint, rotting wood, wood working loose, cracking or checking wood, loose fastening or wood deterioration.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure:

- A. Chip with hand as much paint as can be removed. No metal scrapers will be permitted. Sand lightly yet thoroughly to feather the chipped edges and to give a rough surface to insure a good paint bond. Apply prime coat if sanding has exposed bare wood. Apply two coats according to manufacturer's directions. Gouged or vandalized wood: chip with hand loose paint. Sand or wire brush the gouged area to expose bare wood and to feather paint edges. Saturate with boiled linseed oil. Let wood dry for 24 hours. Saturate again with boiled linseed oil. Wait another 24 hours and then fill all holes and cracks with linseed oil-type putty. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions. Wood to be renailed, sized to match existing as replacements. Use original nail holes first. Sink nails below wood surface with appropriate size nail-set. Putty nail holes with linseed oil-type putty. Wait two or more days for putty to form a skin and prime. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions. See section 09901, Painting.
- B. Rotting wood: Repair any rotting wood which can be chipped out by hand or with hand tools and adequately repaired by patching with epoxy consolidate and filler. (See section 06039.) If rotted wood cannot be patched contact regional historical architect for replacement.
- C. Cracking or checking: Wood which has cracked or checked should be inspected to judge if there is any change in the condition. If the material remains stable, use a linseed oil-type putty patch as described above. If cracked or checked wood cannot be patched contact regional historical architect for replacement.
- D. Renail, or add fastenings which match existing, to secure loose features.
- E. Fungicide on floor joists only.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Milled lumber: FS MM-L-751, best quality free from warpage, stain, rot or other imperfections impairing strength and durability, or appearance, if exposed. For exposed work in or adjacent to existing work or reconstruction work, match material removed, or adjacent material to remain, for species, profile, and size, using sections removed as a template. Moisture content not to exceed 19 percent for yard lumber and 12 percent for finish lumber; kiln dry all lumber up to 2 inches actual thickness. Hand select best pieces for exposed work. Grade-match existing.

4-2 Rough lumber boards: White pine, match all widths, thicknesses, and sizes.

4-3 Rough hardware: Nails except nails for exposed replacement work, spokes, screws, bolts, nuts, washers, anchors, and similar items of size to rigidly secure members in place. Exposed exterior fastenings to match existing.

4-4 Fungicide material for non-exposed structural members:

A. Material: Ammoniacal Copper Arsenite (ACA)

B. Application: Pressure treated only.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of the maintenance of logs or other wood elements using epoxies.

- A. Epoxy is a polymer adhesive which can be formulated to impregnate decayed wood in such a way that it consolidates the wood, making it rigid and stopping deterioration.
- B. When combined with a filler material, epoxy can be used for patching.

1-2 Product handling:

- A. The handling, use, and storage of all materials specified below may be hazardous. Users must know and understand those hazards and the practices that can assure safety of personnel and property. Specific information can be obtained from manufacturers or from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).
 - 1. Avoid breathing the vapors. Be certain to provide adequate ventilation.
 - 2. Do not take internally.
 - 3. Epoxies are sensitizing materials which may cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 - 4. Observe good housekeeping practices when working with epoxies. Prevent unnecessary spillage and contact with skin and clothes.
- B. During use protect skin and clothing at all times.
 - 1. Wear plastic, rubber, or disposable gloves.
 - 2. Wear a plastic apron.
 - 3. Wear long sleeves.
 - 4. Wear goggles or a face shield.
 - 5. If the epoxy mixture comes in contact with the skin, flush the area immediately with water; wash with soap, and change clothes. If it comes in contact with the eyes, flush them promptly with a continuous stream of low pressure water for at least 15 minutes.
 - 6. Should an accident occur, obtain medical attention immediately.

C. Clean-up:

1. Clean tools, work area, and work clothes thoroughly after each use.
2. If solvents are used during clean-up, they must be non-flammable.

D. Storage:

1. Store all materials in a non-historic building removed from the site.
2. Store in a safe place with the containers tightly capped.
3. Maintain room temperature (70⁰) or above during storage.
4. Epoxy materials have a usable life (pot life) of about one year.
5. Label and date materials clearly.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: decayed logs, timbers, trim, sash, and other wood sections.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Use epoxy to stabilize decayed wood which cannot be replaced, or use to prevent further deterioration of decayed wood.

3-2 Use epoxy as a base for fillers when mixed with thickeners or filling material when other fillers (see Section 06097) are not applicable.

4. EPOXY CONSOLIDATION

4-1 Materials:

A. Formulation: The epoxy formulation is basically a two-part system comprised of a resin and a hardener. Careful measurement of the components is essential.

		<u>Parts/Weight</u>	<u>Parts/Volume</u>
Epoxy resin	DER 324 Dow Chemical Corporation Midland, Michigan 48640	3	44 oz.
Hardener	Jeffamine D 230 Jefferson Chemical Co. Houston, Texas 77052	1	16 oz.

1. Thoroughly mix the components for about 2 minutes with an electric stirrer. Avoid creating air bubbles.
 2. Do not mix more than 2 quarts at one time.
 3. This formula has a working life of approximately 5-7 hours.
 4. Keep mixture away from heat during the application process and avoid direct exposure to sunlight.
- B. Equivalent formulations or products from other manufacturers may be substituted with expectation of similar results. These must, however, be tested before use on an historic building. Submit comparative test samples to the Park if requested.

4-2 Execution: Application procedures

- A. Cured epoxy creates a wet look. Precautions shall be taken to prevent spillage on the surface of the logs and other unwanted areas and/or to contain the epoxy during application.
1. Putty or clay shall be used to build a dam in cracks and crevices.
 2. All vulnerable areas shall be covered or wrapped securely with polyethylene sheeting.
 3. All drippage shall be collected in appropriate containers.
- B. Select an application method which best suits the situation.
1. A squeeze bottle with a nozzle. This method is convenient, provides good control, is easy to handle, and the bottle holds a large quantity of epoxy.
 2. A plastic syringe. This method provides excellent control for hard to reach areas and for small cracks.
 3. A paint brush. This method can be used for upside-down surfaces.
 4. An inner tube. For horizontal log crowns, an inner tube may be placed around the extending crown, held upward to form a mouth, and filled with epoxy.
 5. A plastic bag. Wrap the bag around the log; tape or wire it in place; pour epoxy into the bag; and leave it in place for 6 to 8 hours. This method provides an even and constant supply of epoxy allowing the log to absorb what it needs. It is particularly adaptable to rafter tips.

C. The following application procedure shall be used:

1. Saturate decayed wood at least three times or until it is unable to accept any more liquid.
2. Prevent contact of any kind with the consolidated area until it is fully cured. Protect the area from wetting due to rain during the curing period.
3. Most consolidants will cure in approximately 3-6 days in temperatures above 50°.
4. If the consolidated area has a shiny appearance after full-curing, tone down the surface with a light application of fine steel wool.

D. Work shall be performed in temperatures above 50°, with temperatures of 65° to 80° preferred. Liquid epoxy shall be above 70° during application.

5. EPOXY PATCHING

5-1 Materials:

- A. The basic ingredients of epoxy patching are resin, liquid polysulfide polymer, hardener, and filler or thickening material.
- B. Consolidate all decayed areas prior to patching. See page 2, PART 4: EPOXY CONSOLIDATION.

C. Formulation:

		<u>Parts/Weight</u>	<u>Parts/Volume</u>
Resin	DER 331 Dow Chemical Corporation Midland, Michigan 48640	10	16 oz.
Liquid polymer	LP 3 Thiokol, Chemical Division Trenton, New Jersey 08607	10	14.4 oz.
Hardener	EH 330 Thiokol, Chemical Division Trenton, New Jersey 08607	1	2.1 oz.
Filler	Use filler material compatible with the physical and visual character of the structure or as specified by the contracting officer.		

1. Use 1 part epoxy liquid: 1-2 parts by volume of filler material (depending on the filler and the desired consistency.)

2. Exact proportions are important. Use careful measuring techniques.
 3. Mix the liquid components thoroughly for two minutes with an electric stirrer. Avoid creating air bubbles.
 4. Do not mix more than 2 quarts at one time.
 5. Mix in the filler thoroughly with a spatula, putty knife, or similar tool. It is essential that all filler material be totally coated.
 6. Use mixture completely within 15-30 minutes; it hardens very quickly. After 30 minutes, discard any material which has not been used.
 7. If requested, submit samples showing consistency, color, strength, texture, and appearance to Park personnel prior to application on the structure.
- D. Equivalent formulations or products from other manufacturers may be substituted with expectations of similar results. These must, however, be tested before use on an historic building. Submit comparative test samples if deemed necessary.

5-2 Execution: Application procedures

- A. Work the filler material firmly into the cavity or crevice with a putty knife so it forms a firm bond and compacts. Fill large cavities (more than 1" thick) in layers allowing at least 2 hours between applications.
- B. A caulking gun may be used for deep cavities and cracks.
- C. Filling on vertical surfaces or on the sides of logs may require a form to hold the epoxy mixture in place. Use a piece of sheet metal coated with a silicone spray and tied securely with wire or 4-6 mil polyethylene held in place with wooden blocks.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of the maintenance of asphalt shingle and rolled asphalt sheet roofing. See section 07620 for flashing.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Split, missing, or over-worn material and water damage inside structure.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure: If roofing is missing or deteriorated, replace to match the original material.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Asphalt shingles: Match existing.

4-2 Rolled asphalt roofing: Match existing

4-3 Sheathing: Shall match original, revealed by removal of present shingles, width of boards, length, thickness, and species of wood shall conform to what is found. Date mark as specified.

4-4 Nails: Hot dipped galvanized of sufficient length and holding power, as recommended by the roofing manufacturer.

5. EXECUTION

5-1 Gabled roof: lay roofing to match existing eave, ridge, and verge.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section includes maintenance of the cedar shingles and sheathing. See section 07620 for flashing.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Split, missing, or over-worn shingles, and water damage.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure: If shingles are found missing or deteriorated, replace to match the adjacent shingles' exposure and thickness.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Shingles: Certigrade No. 1 Blue Label 16-inch long Red Cedar shingles. Width: 4 inches to 9 inches.

4-2 Sheathing: Shall match original, revealed by removal of present shingles, width of boards, length and thickness and species of wood shall be exactly what is found or as approved. Date mark as specified.

4-3 Nails: Hot dipped galvanized of sufficient length and holding power, as recommended by the shingle manufacturer.

5. EXECUTION

5-1 Gabled roof: Laying shingles - match existing eave, ridge, and verge.

5-2 Leanto roof: laying shingles - match existing. Nail with two 4d hot dipped galvanized shingle nails to each shingle.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: The work of this section consists of the maintenance of a corrugated metal roof.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for rusting areas, loose or missing galvanized nails, and dented metal surfaces.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure

A. Rusted areas - Clean with wire brush to remove loose material, apply enamel paint with rust inhibitor. If metal is rusted through contact regional historical architect for replacement.

B. Replace all missing or loose galvanized nails. Use existing holes.

C. All dented metal surfaces should be straightened to keep the metal from stress at fastening points. Use a rubber mallet or piece of wood with a metal headed hammer to keep from marring or breaking the metal surface. Do not force the metal.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Paint - Primer coat with rust inhibitor ("Rustoleum" or equal). Two finish coats to match color - Benjamin Moore, Columbia, or equal.

4-2 Fasteners - match existing.

5. EXECUTION

5-1 A. Clean all loose material from the metal surface with a wire brush. Do not remove rust down to bare metal if material is stable.

B. Apply a primer coat with rust inhibitor to stop corrosion and prepare base. Use a brush. See section 09901, Part 5 Execution.

C. Apply two coats of finish material with brush. See section 09901, Part 5 Execution

1. GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: The work of this section consists of maintenance of valley, wall and chimney flashing.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: On the exterior for flashing which appears to have holes or is worn at the edges, flashing which has loose nails, buckled and pulled away from adjacent material, and flashing which has slipped or is missing. On the interior, inspect the roof areas for evidence of water intrusion. It is nearly impossible to accurately detect where water is entering in the shingled portion of the roof. However, in those places where flashing is the roof covering, the place where there is water damage is most likely also the place where the water is entering.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 PROCEDURE: Renail any buckled or slipped flashing, using existing nails and nail holes when possible. If new nails are needed, use hot-dipped zinc coated nails, just long enough to penetrate through the sheathing.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Flashing - match existing.

4-2 Fastenings - match existing.

1. GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: The work in this section consists of maintenance work on all exterior doors. For washing procedures and patch painting color schedule, see section 09901, Painting.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Inspect and maintain each spring and winter. Correct problems immediately.

2-2 Inspect for: Poor fit of door in the frame, loose hinge screws or pins, cracks in rails or stiles, panels separating from the rail and stiles, loose hardware, gouges from vandalism or visitor use, rotting or deterioration.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 PROCEDURE:

A. If doors stick, check first that the door is hung plumb on the hinges. Tighten all hinge connections. If door continues to stick, remove door from hinges and plane down the end which is sticking. Plane only in very dry, warm weather. Plane very carefully; allow only minimum clearance. For panels separating from rail and stiles: remove door from hinges, measure door frame to check alignment to see if it is square. Clamp door to same alignment. Peg and glue all rails and stiles. Allow panel to float in frame. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions.

B. Gouged or vandalized wood: Chip with hand loose paint. Sand or wire brush the gouged area to expose bare wood and to feather paint edges. Saturate with boiled linseed oil. Let wood dry for 24 hours. Saturate again with boiled linseed oil. Wait another 24 hours and then fill all holes and cracks with linseed oil-type putty. Wait two or more days for putty to form a skin and prime. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions.

C. Rotting wood: Repair any rotting wood which can be chipped out by hand or with hand tools and adequately repaired by patching with epoxy consolidate and filler. (See section 06039.) If rotted wood cannot be patched contact regional historical architect for replacement.

D. Hardware: Latches, strikes, locks, hinges, hooks, pulls, and hasps should be kept in working order. Tighten and/or replace fasteners. (Match existing.) Reapply, refit, and readjust accurately to allow proper operation of hardware and doors. Any replacement hardware must be approved by regional historical architect.

1. GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: The work in this section consists of maintenance of sash, frame and trim. For washing procedures and patching color schedule, see section 09901, Painting

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Rotting wood on sills, frame and sash, cracking sash, chips or gouges due to visitor wear or vandalism, paint blistering and dirty sash.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 PROCEDURE:

A. Rotting Wood: Repair any rotting wood which can be chipped out by hand or with hand tools and adequately repaired by patching with epoxy consolidate. (See Section 06093). In cases where a putty fill would not be adequate, replace.

B. Cracking or checking: Wood which has cracked or checked should be inspected often to judge if there is any change in the condition. If the material remains stable, use a linseed oil-type putty patch. (See section 06091.)

C. Gouged or vandalized wood: Chip with hand loose paint. Sand or wire brush the gouged area to expose bare wood and to feather paint edges. Saturate with boiled linseed oil. Let wood dry for 24 hours. Saturate again with boiled linseed oil. Wait another 24 hours and then fill all holes and cracks with linseed oil type putty. Wait two or more days for putty to form a skin and prime. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions.

D. Wood to be repegged: Peg wood using existing holes and existing shapes as needed. Remove deteriorated peg and replace accordingly. Fill all holes with linseed oil putty. Apply two coats of paint according to manufacturer's directions.

E. Patch painting: Chip with hand as much paint as can be removed. No metal scrapers will be permitted. Sand lightly yet thoroughly to feather the chipped edges and to give a rough surface to insure a good paint bond. Apply prime coat if sanding has exposed bare wood. Apply two finish coats according to manufacturer's directions.

F. Cleaning: The exterior of the sash must be cleaned. Wipe all wood surfaces with a dry cloth, wiping from the top down. Those surfaces which are still dirty should be washed with clean water only, and a soft cloth. Stubborn dirt from birds or insects may be cleaned using clean water only and a natural bristle brush. In all cases, use only as much water as necessary. Wash exterior windows when on the shady side of building to prevent drying too quickly.

G. Hardware: Latches, hooks, and pulls should be kept in good working order. Tighten and/or replace fasteners. (Match existing.) Reapply, refit, and readjust accurately to allow proper operation of hardware and windows.

1. GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: The work of this section consists of maintenance of all glass and glazing. (See section 08609).

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Dirty windows, loose and cracking putty, broken glass.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 PROCEDURE:

A. Clean all wood on windows first; see section 08609.

B. Proceed with wet washing of glass with 1 part household ammonia and 10 parts clean water. Dampen glass and loosen dirt by wiping with a soft cloth barely damp with ammonia water. Wipe well with cloth instead of using a lot of ammonia water. Using only a damp cloth will avoid ammonia running onto the wood sash. Rub dry immediately with another soft cloth. Wash and dry only one pane at a time and check each time that the surrounding wood and the sill are dry.

4. REPLACEMENT

4-1 MATERIALS:

A. Glass: Flat sheet, Type II, greenhouse quality or "C" quality. FS-DD-G-451 single or double strength. Imperfections are acceptable. Salvaged glass is acceptable, or equal.

B. Putty: Composed of pure linseed oil, pure whiting and 10 percent white lead. Putty shall conform to ASTM Specification FS TT-P-00791.

4-2 EXECUTION:

A. General: Do no glazing in defective or improperly installed frames; installation of glass constitutes acceptance of frames as suitable for glazing. Surfaces shall be dry and free from dust before glazing. Dirty surfaces shall be cleaned with a cloth saturated with turpentine or mineral spirits before glazing. Glazing compound shall not be applied in temperatures below 40 degrees F. or during damp or rainy weather. Do not glaze wood windows until they have received a priming coat of paint. Do not handle windows after glazing until the glazing compound has set. Complete installation shall be sound and waterproof.

B. Restoration of Sash: As outlined in section 08609.

C. Field Measurements: Determine exact size of glass by measurements of the openings in each window to be glazed. Cut slightly smaller.

D. Preparatory work: Remove existing putty and all broken and loose glass.

E. Installation: Reset existing and set new glass firmly against frame with glazing points and putty. Cut excess putty to sight line at the muntin leaving a continuous, smooth surface returning neatly at corners.

F. Inspection and Acceptance: After glazing, remove all foreign material left on the surface of the glass.

G. Marking: New glass shall be scribed or acid etched at exterior to read, (year performed); 1/4 inch high numerals to be visible after installation in lower right-hand corner.

H. Solar film for glazing: Film for ultra-violet light reduction through windows to be applied or reapplied according to manufacturer's directions. Keep directions in specification file. If using putty on the interior, do not apply film until putty has cured. The complete film specification is with manufacturer's notes.

1. GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: This section covers patch painting of paint which is missing, and cleaning of painted materials.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Worn paint, chipped paint, color changes by sun exposure, peeling, cracking and chalking paint.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 PROCEDURE:

A. Patch Painting: The maintenance covered by this specification will be patch painting. Since worn spots and chips often go through several layers of paint, it is necessary to build the touch-up paint back to the original thickness. Sharp edges should be feathered and cleaned prior to infill painting. The paint should be applied in thin coats. A release varnish can be applied as a base coat to facilitate removal of the patch if it is not acceptable.

B. Washing exterior woodwork: Woodwork which requires cleaning should be dry brushed first with natural bristle brush or broom. If dirt remains, wet washing may be necessary. Woodwork paint may be stained. Test for stains by wet washing a test area after dry brush cleaning. Rely on the brush and not on the water for cleaning action. Use as little water as possible to wash and rinse. When testing for staining, clean a small test patch on the dirtiest part of the wall, as low as possible, never at eye level.

Follow method described above on test area and allow to dry. If there is no noticeable difference between washed and unwashed areas, there is no need to continue. If general cleaning is possible, proceed by beginning at a lower corner and work across, then up. Always wash from the bottom so that water dripping down does not set stains in dirt below.

To remove graffiti or dirt other than soil which will not wash off with water alone, use soap, such as laundry soap or other soaps without perfuming agents, in as little concentration in water as is adequate to remove graffiti or dirt. Rinse thoroughly with as little water as possible to remove any soap residue.

Always work on the shady side of the building to prevent rapid drying.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 PAINT AND FINISH PRODUCTS: Highest quality available standard brand as distributed by a nationally known manufacturer. Paint products shall be fresh, well-ground, shall not settle rapidly, cake or thicken in the container, and shall have easy application characteristics. Paint shall be mixed thoroughly.

4-2 FILLING COMPOUNDS: Use linseed oil putty for wood FS TT-P-00791.

4-3 FUNGICIDE: See section 06091 Part 3-3.

4-4 LINSEED OIL:

A. Raw: ASTM D234

B. Boiled: ASTM D260

4-5 TURPENTINE: Pure Pine gum spirits, ASTM D13

5. EXECUTION

5-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

A. All surfaces shall be free of loose matter, before applying finish material.

B. Windows to be reglazed shall have glazing surface of wood prime.

C. Back prime new material.

D. Natural bristle and hair brushes only may be used. No roller or spray application of paint or finishes is permitted.

5-2 SURFACE PREPARATION: GENERAL

A. Wood: Treat reinstalled trim, doors, and windows with two coats of boiled linseed oil.

B. Ferrous Surfaces: Remove dirt and grease with mineral spirits. Remove rust, mill scale, and defective paint down to sound surface, using scraper, sandpaper, or wire brush, as necessary. Prime all exposed metal with a rust inhibitor before finish coat (Rustoleum products acceptable).

C. Removal of Disintegrated Finish: Scrape or sand. Wipe off dust.

D. Existing Millwork Wood Crack and Hole Treatment: Allow to dry thoroughly and fill with linseed oil putty, tinted to match surface finish. Shim large large holes and cracks with wood and putty. Allow to dry, sand roughness smooth.

E. Washing: Wash all existing painted and unpainted wood surfaces included in this work with appropriate washing materials mix. Scrub thoroughly, taking care to prevent excessive liquid between boards. Rinse immediately with clean wet cloth and wipe dry.

5-3 APPLICATION:

A. Workmanship: Apply material evenly without runs, sags, or other defects. Each coat shall be thoroughly worked into the material being coated at an average rate of coverage recommended. Cover all surfaces completely to provide uniform color and appearance. All parts of trim, edges, and millwork shall be left clean and true to details without undue amount of finish material in corners or depressions.

B. Painted Work: Back prime exterior existing and new millwork prior to installation. Prime exterior work prior to installation or on the same day it is installed. Touch up scarred and abraded places on shop or factory applied prime coats.

C. Drying time: Do not apply succeeding coats until the undercoat is thoroughly dry.

5-4 EXTERIOR PAINTING AND FINISHING:

A. Exterior Wood Oil alkyd paint of low varnish content, subject to chalking and containing no more than 20 percent synthetic resins (alkyd and dryer)

Prime Coat: Oil-Alkyd primer

Finish Coat: Oil-Alkyd low luster or low gloss house paint.

B. Colors: Munsel colors

Not yet determined.

1. GENERAL

1-1 Description: This section covers the whitewashing of interior and exterior walls.

2. INSPECTION

2-1 Schedule: Inspect and maintain each spring and fall.

2-2 Inspect for: Large areas that have no trace of whitewash. Do not white-wash to give the appearance of clean white buildings.

3. MAINTENANCE

3-1 Procedure: Whitewash as necessary to give protection to the wood from water infiltration. Do not whitewash at all times to give the appearance of a clean white building.

4. MATERIALS

4-1 Whitewash

A. Lime: ASTM C6 slacked lime

B. Glue: Casine

C. Water: Potable

4-2 Mix:

A. Whitewashing of interior and exterior walls:

1 part casine

8 parts lime

5. EXECUTION

5-1 Surface preparation: Remove all loose material before applying whitewash. Disintegrated finish should be removed. Scrape if necessary. Wipe off dust and loose whitewash.

5-2 Mixing: Mix all materials in a galvanized bucket until mixture is consistent.

5-3 Application: Apply with natural bristle or hair brush.

5-4 Protect all other interior and exterior surfaces not to be whitewashed.

APPENDIX B
COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Introduction	B-1
Collection Use	B-2
Physical Scope	B-2
Cultural Scope	B-2
Collection Acquisition	B-2
Deaccession Policy	B-3
Records Management	B-6
Collection Care and Maintenance	B-10
Footnotes	B-15

APPENDIX B

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Introduction

The concepts of museums and collections are inseparable. The organized presentation of three-dimensional artifacts, specimens, buildings, or entire towns is the singular criterion that distinguishes museums from other methods of disseminating historical information. Books, magazines, films, lectures, and photographs provide information about historical ideas, events, personalities, and human values, but only museums encompass all of these media and historical objects. By combining traditional historical resources with collections of historical objects in a vigorous museum program, visitors can become active participants in the ideas that create history.

Although historic objects and structures provide rich information about the past, they are fragile, vulnerable, and expensive to acquire and maintain. Assembling a meaningful collection is time-consuming and requires extensive knowledge of social and cultural history. Objects made of wood, metal, leather, paper, and glass are subject to environmental deterioration, breakage, and other damage that can severely reduce or completely destroy their value as historical documents.

However, a well planned, carefully maintained, and creatively presented collection program can vastly enhance the visitor's appreciation of life in Bannack. Before expanding the historical collections in Bannack, the following considerations should be addressed:

...Museums include a broad array of diverse institutions that have come to be an important part of the intellectual and emotional life of man. Most of them have as their primary attribute a collection of tangible objects which they care for and hold in trust for the benefit and use of mankind, present and future....¹

Before an active collection program can commence, objectives, policies, and guidelines determining the scope and mechanics of the program must be established. The purpose of the museum and how the collection will serve this purpose must be defined. It must be determined what is to be collected, how the present collection fits into this plan, how the collection will be exhibited and interpreted, and how the collection will be researched, authenticated, and preserved.²

Collection Use

Decisions will have to be made about the use of Bannack's historical collection. Possibilities include a research collection as well as an exhibit collection. It will also have to be established whether collection items will be handled by visitors (perhaps as part of living history demonstrations) or whether they will be maintained in a deterioration-free environment.

Physical Scope

The size and variety of the collection must be decided. It can be definitive, representative, or selective. For instance, it can include examples of every known type of gold pan ever used in Bannack, or only representative samples. Decisions must also be made about whether deteriorated items or replica objects will be collected.

Cultural Scope

The collection might consist of only items made in Bannack or might include all of the Rocky Mountain frontier. The Bannack collection can also be restricted to one specific period (such as the placer period) or it can include the entire period of Anglo occupation.

Collection Acquisition

The three traditional means of acquiring historical collections relevant to Bannack State Park include purchase, donation, and loan (both private and institutional).

Purchase

While most major museums establish funds for collection development, the majority of smaller institutions find it beyond their means or potentially interfering with a donation-based program. It may be advantageous to create some sort of endowment or memorial fund for collection acquisition at Bannack. If so, it will be necessary to create a mechanism for determining how purchased objects will be selected, what the price limits will be, and who will have the authority to make purchases. In many museums such decisions are made by a collection committee. For Bannack, such a committee might include various Parks' personnel along with consultants from historical museums (such as the Montana Historical Society) and private art and antique dealers.

Donations

Donations may be the preferred means of acquiring collections for Bannack, both in terms of cost and public participation; but there are potential problems. These lie in the "strings" or conditions under which donations are made. In all cases, it is preferable that only unconditional gifts be accepted. However, in those instances where an item or collection is of extreme significance and the potential donor is unwilling to make the gift unconditional, the museum may wish to waive this policy. When this is done, a formal agreement should be made in writing, signed by both donor and institution, and copies made for both parties.

In all instances, it is necessary to formalize donations through a legal transfer of ownership. This can be accomplished through a simple Contract of Gift form, made in two copies for both donor and institution (Figure B-1).

Loans

Loans to museums are usually of two types: from private individuals, and from other museums and institutions. While loans may provide a relatively simple way to acquire collections for exhibit purposes, problems can arise when the lender desires to have items returned at times inconvenient to the museum. Conflict can also develop over alleged damages incurred by objects while on loan to the museum. These problems can be alleviated through the use of loan agreements detailing the length of loan, conditions under which objects will be exhibited, liabilities for damages or loss, and so forth. A sample loan form is illustrated (Figure B-2), although this form, as well as all other legal forms, should be tailored to the individual museum in consultation with their attorney.

Deaccession Policy

Collection policies should always include some mechanism for eliminating objects that become surplus or damaged beyond repair. Deaccessioning should only be done after thorough review by a collection committee -- and only in full consideration of the ramifications in terms of impact on the collection and on public relations.

Museum specialist Eugene F. Kramer suggests the following criteria for determining the deaccessioning of objects or collections:

1. Items lying outside the defined scope or extent of the collection;
2. Items inappropriate for research, exhibit, or loan;

FORT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM
BLDG. 322, FORT MISSOULA
MISSOULA, MONTANA
59801

CONTRACT OF GIFT

I hereby give and donate without limiting conditions to Missoula County for exclusive use in and by the Fort Missoula Historical Museum the following articles to be the absolute property of the Fort Missoula Historical Museum. I warrant that I am the owner of the said articles and have the right to make this donation.

The donor understands that items which become surplus to the museum collections may be traded to another institution, or returned to donor if said donor can be located. Cross out choice not desired and initial: returned to donor or traded to another institution. The donor states that he has read and understands this agreement.

Received by _____

Received from _____

Title _____

Title _____

Address _____

Address _____

Date _____

A G R E E M E N T

This Agreement made this _____ day of _____ between
Fort Missoula Historical Museum, an independent agency and _____

WITNESSETH: _____

In consideration of the covenants, promises and agreements hereinafter recited, the parties covenant and agree as follows:

1. That the following described materials shall be on temporary loan to the _____

2. That the following described items shall be returned in present condition to _____ on or about _____

3. That the _____ agrees to exercise all reasonable care in the preservation of these same items.

4. That _____ agrees to maintain insurance coverage for the items listed in the amount of the value specified in the description.

5. That _____ agrees to abide by the following special conditions:

a.

b.

c.

6. Items covered by this Agreement:

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Value	Description
---------------	----------	-------	-------------

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Fort Missoula Historical Museum and _____
Agreement to be executed this _____ day of _____ have caused this

Fort Missoula Historical Museum
Building 322 Fort Missoula
Missoula, Montana 59801

Director

3. Items damaged beyond economical repair;
4. Items potentially more useful in another collection; and
5. Items duplicated many times in the collection.³

Records Management

Each object (in a collection) is an integral part of a cultural or scientific composite. That context also includes a body of information about the object which establishes its proper place and importance and without which the value of the object is diminished. The maintenance of this information in an orderly and retrievable form is critical to the collection and is a central obligation to those charged with collection management.⁴

While many historical and artistic objects bear intrinsic values and communicative abilities that relate emotion and ideals without the aid of interpretation, the vast majority of objects enjoy enhanced meaning and value when they are considered in the context of other information. This information might include when, where, how, why, and by whom an object was made or used. It might include how a specific object relates to other similar objects. It might even detail how the use and value of the object has changed through time. This information is recorded and preserved in a series of standard museum records maintained in some form by all museums and historical agencies.

Accession Records

After the Contract of Gift is negotiated, museum donations are worked into the museum records system in a process called accessioning. The first step is to assign each object a number which identifies the item for all subsequent procedures. A variety of numbering systems are used throughout the profession, but the most common method employs a three-part number detailing the year of acquisition, the order of the acquisition within that year, and (when applicable) the order of the object within the acquisition. Such a number might read: 81.17.8. This indicates that the object is part of an acquisition received in 1981, that it is the seventeenth acquisition of 1981, and that it is the eighth object within the total acquisition. When two or more objects relate to one another in an inseparable manner (such as a pair of shoes, a cup and saucer, or the trousers and tunic of a military uniform), they are given the same number with a letter designation at the end: 81.17.8a and 81.17.8b.

The accession number should be affixed to the object in a manner permanent, accessible, and inconspicuous. (There are many methods of number application and placement favored by different museums; for sources of this information, consult the bibliography.)

After assigning the acquisition an accession number, it should be recorded in an Accession Book. The name and address of each donor along with a brief description of each object within the accession also should be included (Figure B-3). The Accession Book thus becomes a cumulative inventory of the museum collection.

In addition to the Accession Book, it is useful to maintain an Accession File. Within this file should be an accession record or detailed list of the entire donation (Figure B-4), the Contract of Gift or Record of Purchase for the accession, all correspondence relating to the accession, and any other relevant documentation.

Collections acquired prior to the implementation of a system such as this can be variously incorporated. If the date and donor of earlier donations is known, simply work out a sequence for that year. If this information is not known, a double letter designation (such as OD for Original Donation) can be used in lieu of the year identification regularly employed.

Collection Catalog

Museums create collection catalogs in order to have easy access to information about their collections. Catalogs usually consist of card files with information about each object in the collection record on a separate card or cards. An effective catalog system should quickly provide the user with data about each object, including accession number, dimensions, materials, age, maker, and user. Many catalogs also include a photograph of the object.

The catalog can be arranged in a variety of ways depending on the specific needs of the museum for which it is created. It can be arranged in a simple numerical order, but more often, some sort of subject classification is used.

Again, classification systems vary from museum to museum depending on the particular needs of each institution. The particular system employed is not as important as is consistence within the chosen system. Consistency is maintained through strict adherence to an "authorities list" codifying all possible subject headings for a given museum.

In an effort to encourage greater consistency in collection cataloging, the American Association for State and Local History, in 1978, published Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging: A System for Identifying Man Made Objects. The system detailed in this book was

ACCESSION SHEET

FORT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM
BUILDING 322, FORT MISSOULA
MISSOULA, MONTANA
59801

DONOR: _____

DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ACCEPTED BY: _____

ACCESSION NO.

ITEM NAME AND DESCRIPTION

Figure B-3 Accession Sheet

Catalog Class:

Acc. No.:

Object:

Location:

Object Dates:

Dimensions:

Material:

Inches

Cm

Condition & Alterations:

H

L

W

D

Dia.

Description:

Date Rec'd:

How Acquired:

Maker:

Maker's Dates:

Location:

User:

User's Dates:

Location:

Special Marks:

Remarks:

References:

Figure B-4 Accession File Cards

designed to be compatible with computer-based systems and is now used in thousands of museums throughout the country. It is highly recommended that the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks use the book as a model for designing the Bannack collection catalog.

As a prelude to completing catalog cards for each object, many museums employ curatorial or object worksheets (Figure B-5). Ideally, an object worksheet should contain all of the information needed to complete a catalog card. Once the catalog card is completed, the object worksheet is filed in the accession file.

Other Records

Many other types of records may be maintained by a museum in addition to those detailed above. For the Bannack collection, two particular card files may be useful: a Donor File and an Association File.

A Donor File is an alphabetical listing of all donors to the collection (Figure B-6). Along with the name, address, and telephone number of the donor, each card should contain the accession number, date, and a brief description of each item donated.

Association Files list all objects in a collection associated with a particular person, group of persons, or an event. If the Bannack collection included a number of objects owned or used by Henry Plummer, for example, it might be useful to group together the accession numbers, descriptions, and locations of these objects and file them under his name. Such files are most useful for museums that have collections closely identified with particular people or events.

(Note: All permanent museum records should be printed on acid-free paper and stored in an acid-free environment. All records should be periodically microfilmed and stored in fire-proof files or vaults.)

Collection Care and Maintenance

An ethical duty of museums is to transfer to our successors, when possible in enhanced form, the material record of human culture and the natural world.... Procedures must be established for the periodic evaluation of the condition of the collection and for their general and special maintenance.⁵

It is relatively easy to raise public enthusiasm and funds to build a new museum wing or acquire prestigious collections, but it is

FORT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM
OBJECT WORKSHEET

CC. #: OBJECT: LOCATION:

ATE REC'D: HOW ACQUIRED:

BJECT DATES: DIMENSIONS:
Inches Cm

ATERIAL: H
L
W
D
Dia.

CATALOGUE CLASS:

AKER: MAKER'S DATES: LOCATION:

USER: USER'S DATES: LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION:

SPECIAL MARKS:

CONDITION & ALTERATIONS:

REMARKS:

REFERENCES:

CHECK LIST

Assigned _____
Obj #'d _____
Measured _____
Donor Card _____
Ltr of _____
Thanks _____
Cat. Card _____

Figure B-5 Museum Object Worksheet

DONOR:

ADDRESS:

ACCLSSION NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
---------------	------	-------------

Figure B- 6 Donor File Card

a difficult and an onerous task to develop and fund a program for collection storage and maintenance. Yet historical objects are unique documents upon which is based much of our knowledge of the past. If we allow these documents to deteriorate, our understanding of the past also will deteriorate.

Dirt, rapid changes in temperature, humidity, water, ultra-violet light rays, and human carelessness are the primary destroyers of historical objects. The manner in which these factors are controlled differ for objects on exhibit.

Storage

Ideally, a museum storage area should be large enough to house adequately the entire collection and have easily controlled access. It should be segregated from other areas in the museum with daily activities such as incoming artifacts, custodial and building supplies, and workshops. A relative humidity of 50 percent and a temperature of 60 degrees F. should be maintained. If windows are present, they should be kept shuttered or outfitted with ultra-violet ray filters. Lighting should be incandescent, or fluorescent with ultra-violet ray filters. These conditions should be specified when designing a new facility, and achieved as much as possible when adapting an existing structure.

Within the storage area, metal shelving should be installed for the storage of small objects; racks for the storage of rolled textiles; metal map cabinets for flat storage of large paper documents; and vertical bins or sliding fence units for painting storage. There are many inexpensive ways to construct adequate storage units "in-house" (see bibliography for sources of information).

In designing storage facilities for Bannack, consider the following suggestions for each type of artifact material:

Paper. Store large items (such as maps) flat; smaller items can be stored in vertical file folders. Maintain an acid-free environment and keep careful check on humidity. Paper objects are particularly susceptible to mildew damage.

Wood. Protect wood from dust with fabric covers (old bed sheets are inexpensive and effective). Rapid changes in temperature and humidity should be avoided. Inspect periodically for insect damage and store away from heat vents and exterior doors.

Textiles. Store costume items flat or on padded hangers in a dust-free environment. Store large, flat textiles (such as coverlets, quilts, and rugs) rolled on tubes such as those used by carpet manufacturers. Cover rolled textiles with fabric dust-covers and hang

them on a rack in a dust-free and a moth-free environment. If textiles are stored folded in boxes, be sure that they are removed from the boxes and refolded every six months to prevent deterioration along crease lines.

Ceramics and Glass. The greatest threat to these items is breakage. Store on shelves and make access easy. Do not stack them.

Paintings. These are best stored hanging or in vertical, well-padded bins. Paintings should be protected from dust, punctures, and rapid temperature and humidity changes.

Metal. Store in a dry environment. Smaller items should be stored on shelves. Large items, such as stoves, should be stored on pallets in an area large enough for access and maneuvering.

Leather. Maintain a dust-free environment with consistent humidity. Extremely dry environments are destructive.

Exhibits

While it is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a controlled environment in historic structures such as those found in Bannack, there are many things that can be done to mitigate the environment's destructive effects. The following controls should be observed in those structures containing historic objects.

Sunlight (Ultra-Violet Ray) Control. On all windows, use either ultra-violet ray filter plexiglas; liquid ultra-violet filter chemicals; or period shades, shutters, or curtains.

Water Damage Prevention. Maintain structures, particularly roofs, windows, and doors. Adopt routine storm emergency procedures (i.e., an emergency plan to use in the event structures are damaged during storms or floods). Use cleaning materials carefully.

Dust. Clean all structures and objects thoroughly, but carefully, on a routine basis. Fit doors and windows tightly to prevent dust and dirt accumulation. Place mats or rugs at all entrances to cut down on the tracking of dirt through historic structures or in the area of historical collections.

Temperature and Humidity. Prevent rapid changes in temperature and humidity caused by sporadic heating of buildings during cold months. Do not use wood stoves as a primary means of heat. Carefully regulate other heating devices. Chart seasonal changes in temperature and use this information to plan an environmental control program.

Human Accident. Limit access to historic objects with barriers compatible with the historical environment. Use well-ventilated plexiglas cases for rare or fragile objects. Train staff in historic object handling and care.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 "Museum Ethics," Museum News (March-April, 1978).
- 2 Edward P. Alexander, Museums in Motion (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1979), p. 122.
- 3 Eugene F. Kramer, "Collecting Historical Artifacts: An Aid for Small Museums," History News Technical Leaflet #6 (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1969).
- 4 "Museum Ethics," Museum News.
- 5 Ibid.

